

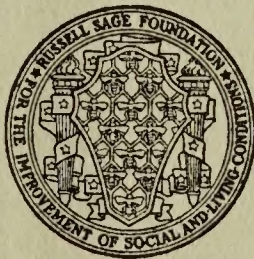
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BULLETIN OF
The Russell Sage Foundation
Library

AMERICAN FOUNDATIONS
(Revised Edition)

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AMERICAN FOUNDATIONS FOR SOCIAL WELFARE: A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

In response to frequent requests for information relative to American foundations for social welfare, a tentative bibliography was prepared and published in June, 1915, revised in December, 1920, with a supplementary list issued in October, 1922. The December, 1920, list with the supplement issued in October, 1922, were revised and published as one bibliography in June, 1924. Since then many new foundations have come into existence necessitating the inclusion of new data and the revision of the various sections of the earlier bibliographies by officers of the several foundations. The whole is incorporated in this bulletin. Any additional data or suggestions which might increase the usefulness of this list will be received gladly and incorporated in later editions.

In this bibliography are given only those official publications which are indicative of the work of the various foundations. Periodical literature, except by donors or members of staffs of the foundations, is not included, but may be found readily by reference to the various periodical indices.

EDGAR F. ALLEN FOUNDATION

A Trust fund for the benefit of crippled children. The income from all funds, securities, or property at any time vested in the Foundation or received by the Foundation from other sources, shall be used for the following purposes:

(a) The operation, maintenance and extension of Gates hospital for crippled children.

(b) The construction, operation and maintenance of a convalescent home to supplement the work of the Gates hospital for crippled children.

(c) The general extension of the work for crippled children locally, throughout the state of Ohio, the United States and the entire world.

President, Arthur B. Taylor, Lorain County Savings & Trust Co., Elyria, Ohio; Secretary, Charles E. Tucker, 616 Broad St., Elyria, Ohio.

ALTMAN FOUNDATION

The Altman Foundation was incorporated under the laws of New York State, April 1, 1913, "for the purpose of receiving and maintaining a fund or funds, administering the same, and applying the principal and income thereof, and either of them, to promote the social, physical or economic welfare and efficiency of the employees of B. Altman & Co., a New York corporation, and to the use and benefit of charitable, benevolent or educational institutions within the State of New

York, by such agencies and means as from time to time shall be found appropriate therefor."

President, Michael Friedsam; Secretary, J. S. Burke, B. Altman & Co., New York, N. Y.

Altman, Benjamin. Last will and testament and codicil of Benjamin Altman. Will dated May 2, 1912. Codicil dated June 12, 1913. 28p.

Provisions for Altman Foundation, p. 15-19, 26-28.

AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR THE BLIND, INC.

The American Foundation for the Blind was incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware, September 23, 1921, the first meeting of the trustees was held in New York City, November 28th, and the first annual meeting was held in Austin, Texas, June 29, 1922.

The purpose of the American Foundation for the Blind is

(a) To co-operate with existing agencies or such agencies as may hereafter be established in promoting all and every interest of the blind and the partially blind in America and to initiate movements for such purpose.

(b) To endeavor to secure local, state, and federal legislation for the welfare of the blind and the partially blind.

(c) To establish and maintain, with the necessary personnel and equipment, such bureaus and departments as may be required for its work, in particular a bureau of information and

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publicity, a bureau of research and a bureau of education.

(d) To collect and receive donations for the general purposes of the Corporation and in any amount subject only to the limitations now or hereafter to be established by the law of the State of Delaware, and to accept donations on conditions designated by the donor and approved by the Corporation.

(e) In general to do any and everything to promote the interests of the blind and in particular to aid in the prevention of blindness.

President, M. C. Migel, 1 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.; Secretary, Olin H. Burritt, Philadelphia, Pa. Administrative offices, 125 E. 46th St., New York, N. Y.

American Foundation for the blind, inc. Agencies for the blind in America; directory of activities for the blind in the United States and Canada, comp. by L. S. Rand. 1926.

—— Outlook for the blind. (quarterly.)

AMERICAN FUND FOR PUBLIC SERVICE, INC.

"The American Fund for Public Service, Inc., is established to further movements for the public welfare. It is an association incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware, entitled to receive funds by gift or bequest and to distribute them for public service. The initial gift to the Fund of \$800,000 from Charles Garland of Massachusetts enables the Directors to initiate the work. The Fund aids those who desire to contribute to new and experimental movements, either by advising them of the needs in that field, or by placing contributions for them, or by advising them in making bequests.

This Fund exists to help movements which have not yet gained any substantial public support and which represent the ideas and aspirations of new and developing forces. In order more clearly to indicate the field of usefulness which the Directors have in mind

the following statement of policy has been adopted in dealing with applications for assistance:

It is not intended to follow rigid rules in administering the Fund and exceptions may be made where particular needs justify them. The Board of Directors in general feels that the Fund's field of usefulness does not include relief of individuals, support of colonization schemes, mechanical inventions, partisan or sectarian movements, or social agencies of established conventional types. The Fund is more interested in experimental movements in the field of education and industrial organization, particularly those in the interest of the producing classes, and for the protection of minority groups."

Acting President, Robert M. Lovett; Secretary, Elizabeth G. Flynn, 2 W. 13th St., New York, N. Y.

American Fund for Public Service, Inc. Report, 1922/23—date.

THE AMERICAN-HUNGARIAN FOUNDATION

The American-Hungarian Foundation, a national organization which has as its purpose the exchange of professors and students between American and Hungarian colleges, was founded in 1922 through the efforts of Julius Madarasz. The society was incorporated under the laws of Michigan in April, 1924, with its central office at East Lansing, Michigan.

The Foundation has been officially recognized by the Hungarian government and the League of University Professors of Hungary, as well as by the Michigan State Board of Agriculture which has made possible the awarding of fellowships in the Michigan State College. Negotiations with the Hungarian government are carried on through the Royal Hungarian Embassy at Washington, D. C.

To carry out its purpose the Foundation depends upon voluntary contributions and annual membership

dues. It plans to establish an endowment fund as soon as possible to make available scholarships in various universities and colleges in America, as well as in Hungary.

President, Clarence E. Bement, East Lansing, Mich.

THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN FOUNDATION

The American-Scandinavian Foundation was endowed in 1911 by the late Niels Poulson, with an annual income of \$20,000 or more to maintain an interchange of students and teachers and to support other forms of educational intercourse between the United States and Scandinavia. Its funds are administered by a self-perpetuating Board of Trustees, who have the power, under their charter, to receive and manage any other funds entrusted to their care.

At first, it was possible for the Foundation to appoint only six students to Fellowships each year, but from 1919 to 1924, other friends of the Foundation in America and abroad have donated funds annually so that the exchange has been increased to provide for forty travelling Fellows, twenty being appointed on each side. During this first decade of the Foundation's existence, three hundred students, men and women, were appointed to Fellowships and scholarships of the Foundation.

President, Hamilton Holt; Secretary, James Creese, 25 W. 45th St., New York, N. Y.

American-Scandinavian Foundation. Annual report, 1912-date.

—— American-Scandinavian review, 1912-date.

JUDGE BAKER FOUNDATION

After Harvey Humphrey Baker, the first Judge of the Boston Juvenile Court, had died and Frederick P. Cabot had been appointed his successor, it was suggested that the thing most necessary for the future well-

being of the Court was to have a department which would present to Judge Cabot all the facts in relation to the physical, mental and social condition of the children who were brought before him. When it was found possible to induce Dr. William Healy and Dr. Augusta F. Bronner to come to Boston, steps were taken to organize the Judge Baker Foundation, and pledges were obtained to carry out the experiment over a series of years.

The Judge Baker Foundation was incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts on April 26, 1917, "for the purpose of promoting the better understanding of juvenile delinquents which admit of desirable development and the ways and means by which to develop them, establishing and maintaining a clinic, medical, psychological, or other kind, which shall study, examine and make diagnoses, prognoses, and reports on juvenile delinquents; conducting such activities as shall advance general and special knowledge of the causes of delinquency and of the care and treatment of delinquents; and generally carrying on civic and educational purposes and thereby establishing and maintaining a living memorial to Harvey Humphrey Baker, first Justice of the Boston Juvenile Court."

Directors, William Healy, M.D., Augusta F. Bronner, Ph.D., 40 Court St., Boston, Mass.

Harvey Humphrey Baker, upbuilder of the Juvenile court. 133p. Boston, Judge Baker Foundation, 1920.

Contents:

Harvey Humphrey Baker: man and judge, by R. M. Cushman; Judge Baker's review of the first five years of the Boston Juvenile court; Statistics for purposes of comparison of the second five years; Judge Baker on the procedure of the Boston Juvenile court; The Work of the Judge Baker Foundation, by William Healy and A. F. Bronner.

Judge Baker Foundation. Case studies, series 1, nos. 1-20. 1922-23.

—— Delinquents and criminals; their making and unmaking, by William Healy and Augusta F. Bronner. 300p. N. Y. Macmillan, 1926.

Contents:

Studies of delinquents and their careers in Chicago and Boston. Statistics; Charts; Cases; Conclusions.

BARNES FOUNDATION

The Barnes Foundation was incorporated in the State of Pennsylvania on December 4, 1922, as an educational institution. Its purpose is educational in the widest sense of the word though it centers primarily in advancement of the understanding and appreciation of the fine arts.

The Foundation's program for education is based upon the fundamental conceptions of "democracy" and "education" as these are set forth in the work of modern thinkers, and more particularly in that of John Dewey. The Foundation, though its official status as an educational institution dates back only a little more than two years, has been actively engaged in educational work for more than twenty years. It grew out of a business which was from the start a co-operative affair in that all the principals were animated by a common interest and that, in the division of labor, each of them was intrusted with individual initiative and responsibility.

The Foundation does not aim to confine its scope to art or even æsthetics but ultimately its intention is to assist in the work of making an application of scientific method, in the best sense of the word, to all phases of human nature. At present the Foundation conducts general courses in the appreciation of art at the University of Pennsylvania and at Columbia University as well as more specialized courses. It also supplies lecturers for colleges, schools, and clubs on various topics connected with art and education.

President, Albert C. Barnes, Merion, Pa.

Barnes Foundation. An Approach to art, by Mary Mullen. 78p. 1923.

——— The Æsthetic experience, by Laurence Buermeyer. 183p.

——— The Art in painting, by A. C. Barnes. 530p.

——— Journal of the Barnes Foundation. v. 1, no. 1, April 1925—date.

——— Primitive Negro Sculpture, by Paul Guillaume and Thomas Munro. 134p. N. Y. Harcourt, 1926.

MARY GASTON BARNWELL FOUNDATION

James G. Barnwell bequeathed his entire residuary estate, amounting to upwards of \$320,000, for the benefit of the students and graduates of the Central High School of Philadelphia. The Trust was named the Mary Gaston Barnwell Foundation in honor of the Testator's mother, and is administered by the Philadelphia Trust Company as Trustee. It maintains the Barnwell Lectureship in Ethics, the Barnwell Addresses and gives support to the Barnwell Library. New activities will be undertaken from time to time for the benefit of students and alumni.

Secretary, Joseph Faltermayer, Central High School, Philadelphia, Pa.

JAMES BUCHANAN BRADY FOUNDATION

The late James B. Brady left a clause in his will as follows:

"I do hereby give and bequeath the residue of my estate to the Society of the New York Hospital for establishment and maintenance as a part or branch thereof, of a department to be known as the Department of Urology, James Buchanan Brady Foundation. The technical head of said department shall be entitled Director and shall be appointed by the Society of the New York Hospital except in so far as the appointment of Dr. Oswald S. Lowsley is herein provided for. The necessary rooms for the care of ward and private patients, an out patient department, laboratories for the routine examinations of patients and for experimental and research work shall be provided, either by using rooms in the buildings belonging to the Society, or, if deemed requisite, by the construction of a new building or buildings. Dr. Oswald S. Lowsley, provided he is willing to serve, shall be the first Director

thereof and shall have supervision of the surgical, clinical and scientific work. All plans for such equipment and building as may be possible and necessary under this legacy shall be submitted to him for his approval, should he be living; said plans shall also be submitted to my executors. . . .

"Should in the future development of surgery and medicine, such a department become unnecessary, I direct that this legacy shall be used by the Society of the New York Hospital for purposes as near akin to the above as practicable, always keeping this legacy as a separate and distinct fund to be known as the James Buchanan Brady Foundation and to be applied to the prosecution of hospital and research work in medicine and surgery with a view of preventing and curing diseases and of alleviating human suffering."

The residuum of the estate now in the possession of the New York Hospital amounts to a little over eight hundred thousand dollars in cash and securities which eventually will be increased to approximately \$1,000,000.

Director, Dr. Oswald Swinney Low-
ley, 32 E. 65th St., New York, N. Y.

BREZ FOUNDATION

The Brez Foundation was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York in 1917. Its purpose is to distribute in the City of New York and vicinity the income of its principal for charitable work, including hospitals, orphan asylums, relief associations, homes for the helpless and other charitable institutions as donations which are decided upon and voted for by the board of directors. The Brez Foundation is self-sustaining and does not solicit any contributions.

President and Treasurer, Jules Ra-
cine, 20 W. 47th St., New York, N. Y.

BROOKS-BRYCE FOUNDATION

The Brooks-Bryce Movement was started in a small way about two years

ago by Mrs. Brooks-Aten of New York City. She named it after her great-great-grandfather, David Brooks, a clergyman and a soldier in the Continental armies at the time the Colonies broke away from the Mother Country, and the late Lord Bryce, the author of *The American Commonwealth*, and formerly Ambassador from the Court of St. James to this country.

The object of this movement is, by means of essay contests in the secondary schools throughout the English-speaking world, to impress upon the minds of the youth the fundamental and enduring reasons why Great Britain and her associated Commonwealths and the United States of America should be bound in understanding and friendship, looking toward the peace of the world.

Director General, John E. J. Fanshawe, 19 W. 31st St., New York, N. Y.

WILLIAM BUCHANAN FOUNDATION

The William Buchanan Foundation was established on October 9, 1923, by Mr. William Buchanan, of Texarkana, Texas, at which time he conveyed to a Board of Trustees the sum of one million dollars. The Trust Fund and the income therefrom is to be held, used and expended by the Trustees and their successors in this Trust for charitable purposes and for the alleviation of suffering and distress, and to that end the Trust Fund may be used for the establishment and maintenance of charitable and benevolent activities, agencies and institutions and for the aid of such activities, agencies and institutions already established, or expended through such other means or agencies which, from time to time, shall seem expedient to the Trustees and their successors in this Trust. The Trust Fund and the income therefrom shall be administered in Bowie County, Texas, but for the benefit not only of the citizens or residents of that county, but also for

the benefit of the citizens or residents of adjoining counties, as well as for the benefit of such other persons as in the judgment of the Trustees should receive the benefits of the activities or institutions established hereunder.

BUREAU OF SOCIAL HYGIENE

See ROCKEFELLER BENEFACTIONS

WINIFRED MASTERSON BURKE RELIEF FOUNDATION

The Burke Foundation, incorporated in 1902, was established by John M. Burke through his gifts made during his lifetime and the legacy derived through his will. The amount of the fund is not stated. The Deed of trust expresses the wishes of the founder as to its chief activities . . . "that the benefits of the Foundation should be reserved for intelligent and respectable men and women who, in consequence of sickness, before they have regained sufficient strength to earn their livelihood, may be in need of temporary assistance." In the fulfillment of these wishes the Foundation has erected and maintained at White Plains, N. Y., a convalescent institution of 300 beds capacity which has been in year-round operation since April, 1915, caring for 40,000 patients. A city Admission House, at 325 East 57th Street, New York City, functions broadly as a reception department and clearing house in convalescent and allied health activities. Through the Sturgis Research Fund (established by the Foundation's president, Mr. Frank K. Sturgis, in 1917) and also directly, the Foundation gives aid and support to various public-health activities in line with its main purposes. An extensive reference literature is available for free distribution.

Secretary, Frederick H. Denman, 36 W. 44th St., New York, N. Y.

Winifred Masterson Burke Relief Foundation. Annual report. 1—date, 1915/16—date.

C. R. B. EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION, INC.

The C. R. B. (Commission for Relief in Belgium) Educational Foundation, Inc., was organized in January, 1920, to commemorate the work of the Commission for Relief in Belgium during the Great War, to assist in the extension of education in Belgium, and to promote the exchange of intellectual ideas and closer relations between Belgium and the United States.

In the furtherance of these aims, the Foundation has made grants in support of educational institutions in Belgium, especially the Universities of Brussels and Louvain, and it regularly supports exchange fellowships and visiting professorships between the two countries. The Foundation holds invested capital of about \$3,250,000.

President, Herbert Hoover; Secretary, Perrin C. Galpin, 42 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

CABOT FUND

The Cabot Fund was created under the will of Charles M. Cabot, which was approved and allowed in September, 1915. The Provisions of the will in regard to this fund are contained in Article V and are as follows:—

"I give devise bequeath and appoint a Trust Fund No. 5 to said Philip Cabot and his successors as trustee. This fund is to be of the amount of Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$50,000) to be held in trust to apply the same to such charitable uses as shall be appointed by a board of three managers hereinafter described but always and only for such charitable uses for the public benefit as are allowed and can be sustained by law of the general character and for the general objects hereinafter described. Without intending to limit the discretion of said board by a definition I suggest as illustrating such general character and objects that said fund be used to procure or encourage or promote the investigation and study of industrial

conditions in this country and in the publication of the results of such investigation and study to the end that industrial abuses and hardships of industrial laborers may be known and remedied.

Said board of managers may in their discretion appoint and apply said fund in whole or in part directly for the charitable use or uses determined upon by them or they may appoint said fund upon trusts for such charitable use or uses in whole or in part to an individual trustee or trustees or to any charitable or other corporation or body organized or to be organized for purposes which include the charitable purposes which they wish to see carried out."

Trustee, Philip Cabot, 18 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

The late Charles M. Cabot of Boston, broker, believed that a stockholder has responsibility toward the industry from which he draws his income in the same way that a citizen has responsibility toward the community in which he lives. As a stockholder of the United States Steel Corporation, roused by the findings of the Pittsburgh Survey, his first step was to exert himself to clear up Painters' Row, a cluster of bedraggled company houses on the South Side; his second to promote the one-day-of-rest-in-seven schedule; his third to urge the elimination of the twelve-hour day. Mr. Cabot died. The war came. But he left a trust fund the first income from which has been devoted this past year to reopening by a series of investigations the question of the long day in the steel industry and the way out.—The Survey, v. 45, p. 781, March 5, 1921.

Three shifts in steel, the long day and the way out . . . presenting the results of investigations carried out for the Cabot Fund into the excessive hours of labor in the continuous processes in steel, their human consequences and the forces for change; articles by J. A. Fitch, Whiting Wil-

liams, S. A. Shaw. (in Survey. v. 45, p. 783–818, March 5, 1921.)

CANTON SCHOLARSHIP FOUNDATION

Formed to furnish financial assistance and other aid and encouragement to students and graduates of the high schools of the city of Canton, Ohio, in continuing their studies in said schools and in higher institutions of learning, and to provide like assistance to talented young people of the city of Canton, Ohio, and to any pupils in all the schools of said city who manifest unusual talent, to receive and hold in trust gifts, bequests and devises of money and property, and using, loaning, and administering the same for said purposes; and to own and otherwise hold such property real and personal as shall be necessary and incidental to the accomplishment of said purpose.

President, Jack Joseph, Canton, Ohio.

Carnegie Benefactions

Carnegie, Andrew. Autobiography. 385p. Boston, Houghton, 1920.

——— Gospel of wealth. 330p. N.Y. Doubleday, 1906.

——— Hereditary transmission of property. (in Century. v. 87, p. 441–43, January 1914)

"The best use of wealth, indeed, the only highly creditable use, in my opinion, is in administering it during the lifetime of its possessor for the benefit of all poor, creditable, respectable citizens. In this way, the wealth of the few will become in the best sense the property of the many, because administered for the common good."

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Manual of the public benefactions of Andrew Carnegie. 321p. Wash. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 1919.

Ross, John. Carnegie American benefactions in operation. 35p. Dunfermline, The Author, n.d.

Contents:

Pittsburgh—The Institute; The Hero Fund; Fund for injured and aged workmen; The Carnegie Institution of Washington; The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching; The Carnegie Peace Fund; The Pan-American Union; Libraries; Church organs.

Dr. Ross is Chairman of the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust.

CARNEGIE CORPORATION OF NEW YORK

The Carnegie Corporation of New York, the last and the greatest of the trusts established in this country by Andrew Carnegie, was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York in 1911. Mr. Carnegie transferred to it \$125,000,000, of which the income alone may be used. It is expected that this sum will be increased to \$135,000,000 upon the settlement of Mr. Carnegie's estate. Its charter purpose is: "to promote the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding among the people of the United States by aiding technical schools, institutions of higher learning, libraries, scientific research, hero funds, useful publications, and by such other agencies and means as shall from time to time be found appropriate therefor." In 1917 the charter was amended to include Canada and the British Colonies within the field of activity of the Corporation, \$10,000,000 of the original endowment being set aside for this purpose. Since its inception, the Corporation has acted, not as an operating agency, but rather to further the work of established social and educational organizations.

During the first ten years of its existence, the bulk of the income of the trust was devoted to: Institutions founded by Mr. Carnegie; Public library buildings; Colleges and universities. A considerable modification of this distribution has taken place since 1921. While not permitting their interests to crystallize into fixed policies, the Trustees have devoted most of the income of the trust to: library service; adult education; the place of the arts in American life; scientific research and educational efforts and studies. The Constitution provides for a board of fifteen self-perpetuating trustees, of which five are ex officio, the presidents of the five American foundations established by Mr. Carnegie.

President, Frederick P. Keppel, 522 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Carnegie Corporation of New York. Reports of the Acting President. 1922, 1923.

——— Training for Library Service, by C. C. Williamson, New York, 1923.

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

The Endowment consists of \$10,000,000 given by Mr. Carnegie, December 14, 1910, the income to be used to advance the cause of international peace.

Secretary, James Brown Scott, 2 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

Butler, N. M. Carnegie Endowment and international peace. (in Advocate of peace. v. 73, p. 152-57, July 1911)

An address given at the Lake Mohonk conference on international conciliation, 1911.

——— Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. (American association for international conciliation. International conciliation. no. 75, February 1914)

Reprinted from the Independent, November 27, 1913.

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Epitome of the purpose, plans and methods.

——— List of publications.

——— Year books, 1911-date.

CARNEGIE FOUNDATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF TEACHING

This Foundation was incorporated by act of Congress March 10, 1906, with an initial endowment of \$10,000,000, to which Mr. Carnegie added \$5,000,000 in 1908 and the Carnegie Corporation added \$12,000,000 in 1918. Its primary purpose is the establishment of retiring allowances for teachers in the colleges, universities and technical schools of the United States, the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland. A summary in the Twentieth Annual Report (1925) analyzes the distribution of \$13,374,000, through 100 universities and colleges, in 1,274 retiring allowances and pensions for widows. In 1913 Mr. Carnegie added a Division of Educational Enquiry, for which he gave \$1,250,000. The function of this

Division he specified to be "to conduct studies and to make investigations concerning universities, colleges, professional schools, and systems of education generally, to investigate problems of education affecting the improvement of educational methods, the advancement of teaching, or betterment of educational standards, and in general to investigate and to report upon those educational agencies which undertake to deal with the intellectual, social, and moral progress of mankind, and to publish such results as the trustees may consider of value."

President, Henry S. Pritchett; Secretary, Clyde Furst, 522 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Ayres, L. P. Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. (in his Seven great foundations. p. 53-59) 79p. N.Y. Russell Sage Foundation, 1911.

Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. Annual report of the President and of the Treasurer. 1-date, 1906-date.

——— Bulletin. 1-date, 1907-date.

1. Papers relating to the admission of state institutions to the system of retiring allowances of the Carnegie Foundation, March, 1907; 2. The Financial status of the professor in America and in Germany, May, 1908; 3. Standard forms for financial reports of colleges, universities, and technical schools, June, 1910; 4. Medical education in the United States and Canada, 1910; 5. Academic and industrial efficiency, 1910; 6. Medical education in Europe, 1912; 7. Education in Vermont, 1914; 8. The Case method in American law schools, 1914; 9. Insurance and annuities for college teachers, 1915 and 1916; 10. Federal aid for vocational education, 1917; 11. Engineering education, 1918; 12. Pensions for public school teachers, 1918; 13. Justice and the poor, 1919; 14. Professional preparation of teachers for American public schools, 1920; 15. Training for the public profession of the law, 1921; 16. Education in the maritime provinces of Canada, 1922; 17. Retiring allowances for Virginia public schools, 1926; 18. Dental education, 1926.

Gilman, D. C. Five great gifts. (in Outlook. v. 86, p. 648-57, July 27, 1907)

CARNEGIE HERO FUND COMMISSION

Established in 1904 when Mr. Carnegie set aside \$5,000,000 for the purpose of recognizing in a suitable

manner heroic efforts to save human life made by those following peaceful vocations, to relieve those injured in making such efforts, and to provide for their widows and orphans in cases where life may have been sacrificed, and to aid to some extent those who may be injured by accident in future great catastrophies or disasters.

Manager, F. M. Wilmot, Oliver Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Carnegie Hero Fund Commission. Annual report, no. 1-date.

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE AND LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH

The Carnegie Institute and Library of Pittsburgh, though they occupy the same building (with the exception of the Department of Technical Schools), are two separate organizations, controlled by two boards of trustees. They are closely related in their purpose and work and the combined institutions are known as the Carnegie Institute and Library of Pittsburgh. The departments of the Institute are: Fine Arts, Museum, Technical Schools, Music Hall, and Library School. The total sum of Mr. Carnegie's gifts to the institution since its establishment in 1896 approximates \$36,000,000.

S. H. Church, President of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Institute, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, and Carnegie Institute of Technology.

Pittsburgh. Carnegie Institute. Annual report. 1-date, 1896/97-date.

——— Celebration of Founder's day. 1-date, 1896-date.

These reports contain many papers on the Institute. The 1914 and subsequent reports contain a summary of the financial development of the Institute.

——— Memorial of the celebration of the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburgh, Pa., April 11, 12, 13, 1907. 465p. Pittsburgh, The Institute, 1907.

Partial contents:

Address, by Mr. Carnegie; The Popular significance of the Carnegie Institute, by Theodor von Moeller; the Organization of peace, by Baron D'Estournelles de Constant; A Review of the work (of the Carnegie Institute), by S. H. Church; The Relationship of Pittsburgh and Dunfermline, by John Ross; The Dunfermline Trust, by William Robertson.

Pittsburgh. Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. Annual report. 1—date, 1896/97—date.

CARNEGIE INSTITUTION OF WASHINGTON

The Carnegie Institution of Washington was founded by Andrew Carnegie in January, 1902, "to encourage, in the broadest and most liberal manner, investigation, research, and discovery, and the application of knowledge to the improvement of mankind." Mr. Carnegie's gifts to the Institution have amounted to \$22,000,000.

President, John C. Merriam, Washington, D. C.

Ayres, L. P. Carnegie Institution of Washington. (in his Seven great foundations. p. 31—37) 79p. N.Y. Russell Sage Foundation, 1911.

Carnegie Institution of Washington. Carnegie Institution of Washington founded by Andrew Carnegie: organization and scope. 60p. Wash. The Institution, 1925.

——— Classified list of publications of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. 220p. Wash. The Institution, 1925.

——— Year book, with President's report. 1—date, 1902—date.

CARNEGIE RELIEF FUND, PITTSBURGH

On the 12th of March, 1901, Mr. Carnegie set aside \$4,000,000 to insure to the employees of the Carnegie companies some certain compensation in case of death, injury, old age, or incapacity, coming to them in the course of their employment.

This fund was merged on January 1, 1911, with a pension fund established by the United States Steel Corporation, the joint fund bearing the title "United States Steel and Carnegie Pension Fund," the Steel Corporation providing an additional \$8,000,000, and making the total fund \$12,000,000. The Carnegie Relief Fund thereupon virtually ceased to exist.

Manager, United States Steel and Carnegie Pension Fund, J. B. Erskine, Oliver Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Carnegie Relief Fund. (in Byington, M. F. Homestead: the households of a mill town. p. 245—48) 292p. N.Y. Charities publication committee, 1910. (Russell Sage Foundation publication)

Carnegie Relief Fund, Pittsburgh. Annual report. 1—date, 1902—date.

CHURCH PEACE UNION

Founded by Mr. Andrew Carnegie in 1914 and incorporated in 1915.

Seeks to promote international friendship and world peace through the churches. Has established through its subsidiary organization the World alliance for promoting international friendship through the churches, national councils in twenty-eight nations including the United States. Holds annual international congress and annual All-American congress.

Secretary, Rev. Henry A. Atkinson, 70 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

Established in February, 1919, by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Its general aim is to develop international good will by means of educational agencies and to act as a clearing house of information and advice for Americans concerning things educational in foreign countries and for foreigners concerning things educational in the United States.

Director, Stephen P. Duggan, 522 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

INSTITUTE OF ECONOMICS

Founded by the Carnegie Corporation of New York "for the purpose of assembling and interpreting the economic data which forms the bases of national and international policies. It is self-evident that the modern economic system has many defects, many sources of waste and friction, and that the annual avoidable economic losses are stupendous in amount. The Institute will endeavor through its investigations to ascertain the causes of the economic losses and, as

far as possible, to point the way to their elimination.

The Carnegie Corporation of New York, in committing to the Trustees the administration of the endowment, over which the corporation will have no control whatsoever, has in mind a single purpose—namely, that the institution so inaugurated shall be conducted with the sole object of ascertaining the facts and of interpreting these facts for the people of the United States in the most simple and understandable form. The Institute shall be administered by its Trustees without regard to the special interests of any group in the body politic, either political, social or economic."

Director, Harold G. Moulton, 26 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

TEACHERS INSURANCE AND ANNUITY ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

An Association organized by the Carnegie Foundation in 1918 and provided in that year by the Carnegie Corporation with a capital and surplus of \$1,000,000, the income from which provides for the expenses of management. "The purpose of the corporation is to provide insurance and annuities for teachers and other persons employed by colleges, by universities, or by institutions engaged primarily in educational or research work; to offer policies of a character best adapted to the needs of such persons on terms as advantageous to its policy holders as shall be practicable; and to conduct its business without profit to the corporation or to its stockholders."

At the end of 1925 the Association had written for teachers in 540 institutions, 3,640 annuity contracts, representing annual annuities amounting to \$5,640,290 and 3,251 life insurance contracts representing \$17,450,035; 140 institutions were contributing toward annuities for their teachers.

President, Henry S. Pritchett; Secretary, Clyde Furst, 522 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

WILLIAM T. CARTER CHILD HELPING FOUNDATION

The William T. Carter Child Helping Foundation was established in the University of Pennsylvania in October, 1924, by the gift of Mrs. William T. Carter of Philadelphia endowing a Foundation to be administered by the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania through the medium of a Professorship of Child Helping, to be known as the William T. Carter Child Helping Foundation. The purposes of the Foundation, broadly stated in the deed of trust, are: "The study of the principles governing and necessary to the welfare of the child, and the proper education in those principles of those who, as parents, teachers and otherwise, are charged with or who undertake the upbringing of children and their moral and mental development to meet the obligations of life and discharge the duties of good citizenship." The following are indicated as the particular methods whereby shall be sought the accomplishment of the general purposes of the Foundation, and as the field of activities of such professorship, viz.: (a) Lectures and class discussions on child helping to University and College students and to classes for training young men and women for the duties of parentage and for leadership in work with children. (b) Personal interviews and counsel to boys in public and private schools. (c) Community surveys of child life. (d) Addresses to Parent-Teacher Associations, and similar groups interested in child welfare. (e) Publications. (f) Assisting public and private schools to organize systems of self-government by children. (g) Counsel and assistance to parents, guardians, and institutional officials in the problems of individual children. (h) Organization and direction of regional conferences on child welfare. (i) Co-operating with existing agencies in the enactment and enforcement of social legislation affecting the helping of children.

The Foundation has become an integral part of the University through its correlation with the Psychological Department and the School of Medicine in the counsel and guidance of both parents and children. The Foundation is in close contact with state and national organizations and associations for child welfare with the State Department of Public Instruction and with outstanding individuals in the study and training of children for useful citizenship.

James Struthers Heberling, Professor of Child Helping, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

CARUSO AMERICAN MEMORIAL FOUNDATION

The Caruso American Memorial Foundation was formed in New York on November 30, 1921, its object being to raise \$1,000,000, the income of which is to be divided equally between scholarships for talented students and the promotion of popular interest in music.

President, Paul D. Cravath, Room 216, Produce Exchange Bldg., New York, N. Y.

CHILD EDUCATION FOUNDATION

The Child Education Foundation is a clearing house for information on new developments in the educational field. Its aim is to study and serve the daily life of the child, and especially the child of pre-school age.

Educational Director, Miss Anna Eva McLin; Secretary, Mrs. Charles Noel Edge, 866 West End Ave., New York, N. Y.

CHILDRENS FOUNDATION

The Childrens Foundation was founded through an initial gift by Mr. Lewis E. Myers, of Valparaiso, Indiana, and was incorporated in the State of Indiana as a corporation not for profit, December 24, 1921.

The particular objects of the Foundation are the study of child life and

child well-being and the dissemination of the knowledge so gained.

President, Lewis E. Myers; Secretary, Charles E. Burns, Valparaiso, Indiana.

Childrens Foundation. The Child; his nature and his needs; prepared under the direction of M. V. O'Shea. 1924.

CHURCH PEACE UNION

See CARNEGIE BENEFACTIONS

CHARLES A. COFFIN FOUNDATION

On May 16, 1922, Charles A. Coffin retired from the active leadership of the General Electric Company. In the same year, as an expression of appreciation of Mr. Coffin's great work as the inspiring leader of the Company and, in fact, of the whole electrical industry, the Charles A. Coffin Foundation was established by the Directors of the General Electric Company.

A fund of \$400,000 was set aside, the income from which, amounting to approximately \$20,000 a year, being made available for encouraging and rewarding service in the electrical field. Prizes are awarded to employees of the General Electric Company, recognition is given to lighting, power and railway companies for improvement in service to the public, and fellowships are given to graduate students for research work at technical schools and colleges.

The Foundation is controlled and administered by a Foundation Committee appointed by the Board. This Committee, within the limits of the purposes for which the Foundation is created, has power to change the conditions applicable to the distribution of the fund and the amounts for each particular purpose.

Secretary, W. W. Trench, Schenectady, N. Y.

COMMONWEALTH FUND

The Commonwealth Fund is a philanthropic foundation established "for the welfare of mankind" in 1918

with an initial gift amounting to approximately \$17,000,000 by Mrs. Stephen V. Harkness. The donor has increased the endowment from time to time to a total of approximately \$38,000,000.

The Commonwealth Fund is engaged in several different lines of activity. Much of its effort has been devoted to the field of work for children where it is conducting two intensive programs—one in the field of child guidance or mental hygiene for children and one in the field of child health. Under the former project it has operated a number of demonstration child guidance clinics in different parts of the country from which permanent clinics supported by the local community have resulted in Los Angeles, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Dallas, St. Louis and Memphis. At the present time it is operating demonstration clinics in Cleveland and Philadelphia. The Fund has also offered, largely through the New York School of Social Work, scholarships for the training of psychiatric social workers and has supported a special training clinic in this field known as the Bureau of Children's Guidance located at 9 W. 48th St., New York. It has also financed demonstrations of visiting teacher work in thirty communities in various parts of the United States. In the field of child health, the Fund is operating four complete community demonstrations in Fargo, North Dakota; Marion County, Oregon; Rutherford County, Tennessee; and Athens, Clarke County, Georgia. The Fund is also operating a somewhat similar program of child health in Austria.

The Fund recently established a Division of Education under which studies in Educational Research have been conducted. This Division in 1925 undertook the administration of twenty annual fellowships established by the Fund for British graduate students. The selection of these fellows is in charge of a British Committee of

Award of which H. R. H. the Prince of Wales is the Honorary Chairman.

The most recent activity of the Fund has been the establishment of a Division of Rural Hospitals which gives assistance in erecting hospitals in two rural communities each year. The general purpose of this plan is to assist in improving conditions of medical practice and health conditions in the various communities to be reached. This activity was established in 1926.

In addition, the Fund reserves a small portion of its income for the purpose of making appropriations in response to miscellaneous appeals. Projects assisted may be in any field of educational, scientific or philanthropic work and the number of grants made for such purposes averages about twenty per annum.

General Director, Barry C. Smith, 1 E. 57th St., New York, N. Y.

Commonwealth Fund. Annual report. 1—date, 1919—date.

CONNERS FOUNDATION

William J. Conners, publisher of the Buffalo Courier and Star, has set aside \$1,000,000 for a Charity fund to be known as the Conners Foundation. Its object is "relief without red tape" of needy persons and families of Buffalo. No line of creed, race or other classification will be drawn. The Fund will be managed by a board of six trustees—two Catholics, two Protestants and two Jews.

OSCAR C. DAVIS FOUNDATION

See AMY D. PRATT AND OSCAR C. DAVIS FOUNDATION

HENRY P. DAVISON SCHOLARSHIP FUND

Established by Mrs. Henry P. Davison, in 1923, in memory of her husband and its object is to aid in fostering good will between the United States and Great Britain, and recognizing that mutual understanding is the essence of such good will.

The income from the fund, the amount of which was not made known, is to be devoted to defraying the expenses of six English students who will pass at least one year as undergraduates in Harvard, Yale and Princeton universities, which have consented to co-operate with the fund and furnish the visiting scholars free tuition.

14 Wall St., New York, N. Y.

THE DUKE ENDOWMENT

In December, 1924, Mr. James B. Duke placed securities valued at \$40,000,000 in a trust fund to be administered by a board of trustees for educational and charitable purposes in the states of North and South Carolina. The indenture of trust provided for the establishment in North Carolina of an institution of learning to be known as Duke University. Mr. Duke also directed that in case the trustees of Trinity College should decide to amend their charter and expand Trinity into an institution under the name of Duke University, the College at Durham should be the beneficiary of the provisions above stated. On December 29, 1924, the Trustees of Trinity College voted unanimously to accept the terms of the indenture of trust, and on December 30, the legal formalities were completed under which Trinity College became Duke University. By the terms of Mr. Duke's will \$7,000,000 was added to the building fund. In addition \$4,000,000 was given for buildings for a Medical School, and \$6,000,000 to the endowment of the University. Of his residuary estate 90% is to go to the Hospital fund and 10% to the Duke University.

"The indenture which creates Duke University provides also for hospitals, for orphans, for the higher education of white and colored youth, and it is a peculiar satisfaction to us to have this institution associated in this way with these undertakings for the promotion

of the physical, intellectual, and moral well-being of men."

EASTMAN MEMORIAL FOUNDATION

Created by Lauren C. Eastman in memory of his grandson, Lauren Eastman Rogers. Its objects and purposes are the advancement of learning and of the arts and sciences, and the promotion of the public welfare by such means and through the furnishing of such facilities as, from time to time, may be devised and lawfully employed including (but without limiting in any manner the future ultimate scope of the institution appropriate to its objects and purposes as broadly stated above) the operation, and/or the furnishing of facilities for the operation of others, of a library, the collection and exhibition of books, pictures, sculptures, curios and other objects, the issuance of publications, and, through lectures, exhibitions and otherwise, the dissemination of information.

President, S. M. Jones; Secretary, Charles Green, Laurel, Miss.

ECONOMIC FOUNDATION

The Economic Foundation has been organized to further impartial investigation in the field of economic, social and industrial science.

The Foundation will act as a trust fund for donations made by persons who desire to have a group of impartial and scientific-minded men seek the important facts of social, economic and industrial problems.

Under the plan of organization the trustees were chosen to represent various economic viewpoints, including banking, organized labor, manufacturing, the legal profession, academic interests, agriculture and movements for social and economic reform.

The inauguration of the foundation was said to be the first move in the direction of creating a permanent fund for impartial investigation in this field and the primary beneficiary is to

be the National Bureau of Economic Research.

"The purpose of the Economic Foundation is not to provide economic cure-alls, not to indulge in propaganda nor to attempt to make the world over in a day, but simply and solely to bring together a group of impartial and scientific-minded men who shall be charged with the duty of seeing that the funds of the Foundation are applied year after year through the National Bureau, or otherwise if circumstances require, in bringing the searchlight of scientifically determined facts to bear upon our social, economic and industrial problems."

Secretary, Nicholas Kelley, 80 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

THOMAS J. EMERY MEMORIAL

Incorporated as a non-profit corporation under the laws of Ohio by Mrs. Mary Muhlenberg Emery to perpetuate the name of her husband. Object of the Memorial as given in the articles of incorporation—"To bring about the physical, social, civic and educational betterment on humanitarian lines of residents of the United States and preferably of those residing in the State of Ohio; to take such steps as shall be calculated to produce a citizenry which shall be more sane, sound and effective because of more satisfactory conditions of environment and education; to improve the physical, mental and moral condition of humanity, and generally to advance charitable and benevolent objects."

President, Charles J. Livingood, 2766 Baker Place, Cincinnati, Ohio; Secretary, Thomas Hogan, care of Thomas Emery's Sons, 115 E. 4th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

ENGINEERING FOUNDATION

Engineering Foundation is the joint organization for research and closely related activities established by the four senior national societies of Civil,

Mining & Metallurgical, Mechanical and Electrical engineers, known jointly as the Founder Societies. It originated in a purpose long entertained by Ambrose Swasey, of Cleveland, Ohio, and a gift of \$200,000 by him in 1914, as the nucleus of a great endowment "for the furtherance of research in science and in engineering, or for the advancement in any other manner of the profession of engineering and the good of mankind."

Engineering Foundation funds and other trusts are owned and administered by United Engineering Society, as the trustee of the Founder Societies. It was incorporated by special Act, Chapter 703 of the Laws of New York, May 11, 1904. Engineering Foundation Board is a department of United Engineering Society and has discretionary power in disposition of income from the endowment and of other funds for current expenditure, but no voice in the administration of the endowment principal. The Foundation acts also as treasurer for co-operative researches. For several years the Foundation has helped to bring about the use of approximately one hundred thousand dollars of contributed funds as an annual average. In addition contributions of services, equipment and materials have been made by individuals and organizations which would have cost a large sum if compensated. The Foundation has been favored with the co-operation of industries, societies of engineers and scientists, engineering and constructing firms, governmental departments, universities and engineering colleges, groups of bankers, power companies, and many individuals. It is a research foundation, an institution of higher learning, seeking additional knowledge to improve practise and instruction in engineering.

Engineering Foundation aided in establishing the National Research Council, and later, its Division of Engineering and Industrial Research, Personnel Research Federation, Inc.,

American Bureau of Welding and the Highway Research Board, and cooperated with the Council in the Fatigue of Metals Research, Marine Piling Investigation and other projects.

Director, Alfred D. Flinn, 29 W. 39th St., New York, N. Y.

Engineering Foundation. Publications, no. 1–date. No. 11 is the Report for the year ended February 11, 1926.

Flinn, A. D. Engineering Foundation. Reprint from American Review, Jan.–Feb. 1924.

THE ENGINEERING-ECONOMICS FOUNDATION

The Engineering-Economics Foundation, a post-graduate college concerned with Public Health, uses Research and Teaching to minimize the paralyzing effect of emergency on the normal actions on which life and well-being in the complex modern city depend.

The Foundation conducts research on man as endangered by blizzard, conflagration, earthquake, famine, flood, pestilence and tornado. It organizes knowledge of all means of protecting man against the destructive forces of these emergencies.

The Foundation teaches health officers, business executives and citizens to know the dangers of emergency and to use existing means of protection.

President, Hollis Godfrey, 3 Joy St., Boston, Mass.

ALICE MANDELICK FLAGLER FOUNDATION

The particular objects of the Alice Mandelick Flagler Foundation are as follows:

“To receive, maintain and dispose of a fund or funds and to apply the income and principal thereof, in part or in whole, to relieve poverty, sickness and infirmity and to eradicate their causes, and in connection therewith to encourage the training of nurses and to promote their comfort and welfare; and to use as a means to

those ends research, publication, the establishment and maintenance of homes for training schools for nurses, clubs for nurses, and the aid and assistance of any such activities, agencies and institutions, as well as of hospitals, infirmaries, dispensaries and medical and educational institutions already established or hereafter to be established; and also to use any other means and agencies which from time to time shall seem expedient to the members or trustees of the corporation.”

The Foundation has been recently incorporated and has as yet received no funds. It is not now, therefore, in a position to entertain applications for funds.

President, Edward W. Sheldon; Secretary, Miss Helen C. Miller, 129 E. 52nd St., New York, N. Y.

CARL FORSTMANN MEMORIAL FOUNDATION

“The Carl Forstmann Memorial Foundation has been incorporated under the laws of New Jersey with an initial capital of \$250,000, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Forstmann in memory of their son, Carl Edward Forstmann.

The primary purpose is to assist boys and young men of ability, character and promise, whose financial circumstances make impossible the proper development of their powers and ambitions, to attain, through such assistance, a large measure of self-realization and social usefulness.

Grants of assistance are to be of two kinds, awards and loans, and are to be made always for the achievement of specific purposes. An award is to be given outright and the recipient is under no obligation to return any part of the money furnished unless he chooses to do so. In the case of a loan, the recipient is expected to return the amount received when he is able.”

President, Julius Forstmann; Secretary, Robert M. Reinhold, 2 Barbour Ave., Passaic, N. J.

FRANKLIN FOUNDATION

Maintains Franklin Union, a technical institute, established through a bequest made by Benjamin Franklin over a century ago. Franklin bequeathed the sum of one thousand pounds sterling to the city of Boston which was to be loaned at 5 per cent to aid young "married artificers" in starting business and which at the end of one hundred years was to be divided, a portion being continued at interest for a second century, and a portion being expended in "public works which may be judged of most general utility to the inhabitants." An industrial school and technical institute seemed of the most general utility and the building and equipment of Franklin Union is the result of this bequest. The land was provided by the city and Mr. Andrew Carnegie donated the first maintenance fund. Since the opening in September, 1908, over 20,000 men and women have enrolled as students.

Director, Walter B. Russell, Berkeley and Appleton St., Boston 18, Mass.

Franklin Union. Annual report of the Director, no. 1—date, 1908/09—date.

HENRY C. FRICK EDUCATIONAL COMMISSION

In 1909 Mr. Frick gave to the city of Pittsburgh the first large endowment fund that was ever established for "the improvement of teaching in the public school." The fund has been added to from time to time and in his will Mr. Frick left the commission ten shares of his residuary estate.

President, John D. Shafer, 461 Union Trust Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GARLAND FUND

See AMERICAN FUND FOR PUBLIC SERVICE

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

See ROCKEFELLER BENEFACTIONS

GENETIC FOUNDATION

The Genetic Foundation was established in 1921 and incorporated in January, 1922. Its purpose is stated as follows:

"This Foundation exists to gather (by original research and otherwise) and to disseminate information concerning the principles of heredity operative in the human race, and especially concerning the possibility of mutations; and to stimulate the conduct and support of work in this field."

President, Dr. C. P. Gillette, Fort Collins, Colo.; Secretary, Henry W. Toll, Equitable Bldg., Denver, Colo.

EDWIN GOULD FOUNDATION FOR CHILDREN, INC.

The Edwin Gould Foundation for Children was incorporated March 7, 1923, by special act of the Legislature of the State of New York for the purpose as set forth in such act of "receiving and maintaining a fund or funds and applying the income and principal thereof to promote the welfare of children in the state of New York and elsewhere throughout the United States of America and to promote and improve social and living conditions in the United States of America."

The *Policy* of the Foundation is to give direct present aid to the normal, dependent white child and to develop the individuality and personality along the lines best fitted for its maintenance and to avoid the repressed so-called Institutional type.

The *Object* of the Foundation is to re-establish each child in its own family circle or to place it in a family suited to the child or in a self-supporting life.

A Clearing Bureau is established through which all children pass the quarantine period. They are distributed to the Institutions affiliated with the Foundation or to the Institutions clearing through its Bureau.

Each child carries with it the record of examination, tests and observation giving as fully as possible the moral background and the child's physical and mental condition. These reports are for the guidance of those who take on the responsibility of the child.

In 1925 there were 1,050 children distributed through the Bureau to 30 Institutions and to the families. The following are established and operated by the Foundation:

Clearing Bureau. Pelham Parkway No. and Stillwell Avenue, Bronx, New York City. For 185 children with an average stay of 30 days. Annual turnover about 2,200.

Camp Gould South. Spring Valley, New York. For 100 girls for the summer.

Camp Gould North. Summit Park, New York. For 400 girls and boys for summer.

Camp Gould Bronx. Pelham Parkway No. Bronx, N. Y. C. For 100 boys and girls for the summer.

Cherry Tree Farm. Spring Valley, New York. Operated in connection with the Lakeside School and Camp Gould South.

The following are Institutions to which the Foundation has furnished land, buildings and equipment:

Gould Club. 94, 99, 100 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, New York. For 70 older girls in business. Continuous.

Baiting Hollow Camp. Baiting Hollow, Long Island. For 150 boys for the summer.

Traveler's Aid Society. 142-144 East 44th Street and 139 East 43d Street, N. Y. C.

Scholarships. Are provided in seven colleges and trade schools for those showing particular development among the older children coming under observation in the different Institutions.

President, Mrs. George F. Shrady;
Vice-President and Secretary, Edmund G. Vaughan, 598 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.

JOHN SIMON GUGGENHEIM MEMORIAL FOUNDATION

Founded by Mr. and Mrs. Simon Guggenheim in memory of their son and incorporated by special act of the Legislature of the State of New York on March 16, 1925.

To promote the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding, and the appreciation of beauty, by aiding without distinction on account of race, color or creed, scholars, scientists and artists of either sex in the prosecution of their labors and by such other lawful means as the trustees shall from time to time deem appropriate.

In his Letter of Gift addressed to the Trustees of the Foundation, Senator Guggenheim said:

" . . . It is Mrs. Guggenheim's and my desire, in memory of our son, through the agency of this Foundation, to add to the educational, literary, artistic and scientific power of this country, and also to provide for the cause of better international understanding. Our thought was that the income of the fund devoted to these purposes should be used to provide opportunities for both men and women to carry on advanced study in any field of knowledge, or in any of the fine arts, including music; and that systematic arrangements should be made to assure these opportunities under the freest possible conditions, and to make available for the public benefit the results of such studies. Believing as we do that such opportunities may be found in every country of the world, we purposely make no specification of locality, domestic or foreign, for the pursuit of these aims. . . ."

Secretary, Henry Allen Moe, 2300 Pershing Square Bldg., New York, N. Y.

HARMON FOUNDATION, INC.

The Harmon Foundation was incorporated under the Membership Laws of the State of New York in February, 1922, for charitable and humanitarian purposes, and to promote the well-being of mankind throughout the United States. It is primarily interested in the application of business methods which will advance efficiency

in educational, community and philanthropic work.

The Foundation operates on the principle that a gift of service is of more lasting benefit than a donation of money which involves no corresponding exercise of initiative or responsibility on the part of the individual or group receiving the benefit. Except in the limited financing of practical programs which are directed toward ultimate self-support, it is the purpose of the Foundation to assist in working out constructive plans, rather than give toward an immediate demand which may later prove to be of temporary value only and not a real solution of the difficulty.

The work of the Foundation is divided into four main departments: The Division of Student Loans; The Division of Playgrounds; The Division of Awards for Constructive and Creative Achievement; The Division of Social Research and Experimentation.

In the Division of Student Loans, the Foundation is engaged in an experiment of making business loans to college students with character and group responsibility as the basis of credit without the usual forms of commercial collateral. The four principal features of the plan are: careful selection of risks through the loan committee in each affiliated college; installment form of repayment beginning one year after graduation; strict follow-up; mutual or group guarantee as the protection against loss. Not more than \$250 is loaned to a student in a given year and the total loans may not exceed \$500.

In the Division of Playgrounds the Foundation is endeavoring to arouse national interest in the permanent playground movement, by assisting small, rapidly growing towns and cities to secure suitable land while costs are still low. Titles are vested in the Town Council or Board of Education and dedicated in perpetuity for recreation uses.

In the Division of Awards for Constructive and Creative Achievement the Foundation hopes to stimulate worthwhile production in the fields of art, industry, social and philanthropic endeavor, through bringing to wider attention outstanding accomplishments not now receiving public recognition. This part of the Foundation's activities is carried on by organizations functioning in the fields it is desired to cover.

The Division of Social Research and Experimentation is concerned with activities in which the Foundation becomes interested which have not yet been developed sufficiently to determine whether or not it is desirable to carry them on in a larger way.

President, William E. Harmon; Secretary and Acting Director, Mary Beattie Brady, 140 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.

Harmon Foundation, Inc. Financing education a new way—applying business principles to student loans.

——— News-Bulletin.

——— Permanent playground literature.

——— Student loan administration in the United States, a study. 1924.

——— Student loan forms.

——— Study of student loans and their relation to higher educational finance, 1926. (Published for the student loan information bureau under the auspices of the Association of university and college business officers of the eastern states.)

——— Year book. 1922–date.

NORMAN WAIT HARRIS MEMORIAL FOUNDATION

Purpose—Promotion of a better understanding on the part of American citizens of the other peoples of the world, thus establishing a basis for improved international relations and a more enlightened world order. Institutes are held at the University of Chicago and correspondence relating to the institute may be addressed to Prof. Quincy Wright, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

THOMAS SKELTON HARRISON FOUNDATION

Established under the will of Thomas Skelton Harrison, trustees to be appointed by various civic organizations, and by Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia. Principal of fund—approximately \$600,000. Income to be devoted to improvement of the Government of the city of Philadelphia and of the conditions under which its inhabitants live.

Director and Secretary, Clarence G. Shenton, 311 South Juniper St., Philadelphia, Pa.

HARTLEY CORPORATION

The Hartley Corporation was organized by special act of the Connecticut legislature of 1921. The object to be attained by its organization was to perpetuate the gifts of Helen Hartley Jenkins of New York City beyond her life time and to work out a system of giving which would accomplish certain policies which Mrs. Jenkins had in mind. These policies may be broadly stated by saying that the Corporation's policy is to give for experimental work along new lines of educational and charitable endeavor.

The Corporation is not one which is giving large sums of money for buildings or for educational endowments or anything of that kind, but it is promoting certain lines of work, such as the conduct of a clinic for the examination of defective children in Hartford for the State of Connecticut, the organization of a conference regarding accidents in traffic at Yale, the management and support of Hartley House which is a settlement house in New York City, the management and support of certain experimental work in the Marcellus Hartley Laboratory in Columbia University, which is doing experimental work with radio telephones, controls, etc. It has made gifts to Columbia University for Teachers College, which was founded and is maintained largely by Mrs. Jenkins through the Corporation.

There are also a number of other activities now on the program of the Corporation.

President, Mrs. Helen Hartley Jenkins; Secretary, Robbins B. Stoeckel, Norfolk, Conn.

HAVENS RELIEF FUND SOCIETY

This Society, incorporated in 1870, administers an endowment received from Charles G. Havens. It appropriates its income to corporate and individual almoners, carefully chosen, charged to give only temporary relief to industrious persons to aid in restoring them to self-support.

Secretary, Charles M. Bleecker, 49 Wall St., New York, N. Y.

Havens Relief Fund Society. Certificate of incorporation; By-laws. 13p. N. Y. The Society, 1926.

SAMUEL AND HENRIETTE HECHT FOUNDATION

Mr. Israel Hecht, of Philadelphia, provided in his will that his estate, after the death of Mrs. Hecht, is to be administered as the Samuel and Henriette Hecht Foundation to furnish free coal to the poor. The foundation is designed as a memorial to his parents.

The trustees are given sweeping powers in administering the foundation and they are given the discretion to practice other forms of philanthropy. The will states that "no worthy poor family shall be denied its benefits by reason of any discrimination because of race, creed, color or nationality." From article in Herald-Tribune, July 10, 1926.

HECKSCHER FOUNDATION FOR CHILDREN

The Heckscher Foundation for Children was incorporated by special act of Legislature in 1921 (Chapter 73) and the stated purpose is "the receiving and maintaining a fund or funds and applying the income, and/or principal thereof, to promote the wel-

fare of children in the State of New York and elsewhere throughout the United States of America." This was the gift of Mr. and Mrs. August Heckscher, through whose munificence a new building has been erected on the block front, from 104th to 105th Streets and Fifth Avenue. The entire structure is given over to the work of child protection and welfare, and the activities now in full operation comprise a swimming pool, gymnasium, out-door and in-door playgrounds, manual and musical training, including a printery, a children's theatre equipped in every detail, and any other activity that may promote the happiness of such children as have been in need of it most.

The Foundation, which has heretofore functioned in conjunction with the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, has been segregated and now addresses itself primarily to the care of very small children abandoned by their parents or whose mothers are unable to protect them temporarily.

It has also by agreement with the New York Infantorium allotted space to the latter which addresses itself to the care of very small undernourished and undeveloped children, thus saving many lives.

The activities of the Foundation in respect of clubs, printing office facilities, vocational training, swimming pool, gymnasium and corrective gymnasium are functioning normally but not by any means to capacity.

The Theatre is in charge of Mrs. Major and is constantly used mainly in the interest of and for the children of New York, largely for vocational training, partly for lectures and amateur theatricals.

The building needs to be better known and to be more generally used.

General Manager, Victor Desborough, 1 E. 104th St., New York, N. Y.

New York (City). Society for the prevention of cruelty to children. Annual report, 1920-date.

HERSHEY FUND

In 1909 Mr. Milton S. Hershey and his wife gave title to a tract of 486 acres just outside the town of Hershey to establish the Hershey Industrial School. It is understood that Mr. Hershey has since then turned over in trust all of his holdings amounting to approximately \$40,000,000.

The Hershey Industrial School is to be a "permanent, non-sectarian institution for the residence, physical and moral welfare, maintenance, support and education of poor, healthy, white, male orphans (an orphan being a child whose father is deceased) admitted between the ages of four and eight years, for their instruction in useful trades and occupations, and to make provision for their further education, before or after their arrival at the age of eighteen years, at some other school, college, or university, . . . bearing in mind that the main object in view is to train young men to useful trades and occupations, so that they can earn their own livelihood."

Trustee, Hershey Trust Company, Hershey, Pa.

BARON DE HIRSCH FUND

The Baron de Hirsch Fund was organized March 13, 1890, and was incorporated February 12, 1891, under the New York Membership Corporations law. The endowment fund, given by the Baron and Baroness de Hirsch, amounts now to \$3,800,000, to be used for the aid of resident Jewish immigrants. Its activities are (1) promotion of agricultural instruction through subsidies to the National Farm School at Doylestown, Pa., and the granting of scholarships to Jewish young men at the State Institute of Applied Agriculture at Farmingdale, Long Island, N. Y., and other state schools; these are substitutes for the Baron de Hirsch Agricultural School, maintained by the Fund for many years at Woodbine, N. J.; (2) aid to agriculturalists by way of selection of

farm loans and loans on real or chattel security through the Jewish Agricultural Society; (3) Baron de Hirsch Trade School, New York City; (4) Immigrant aid port work through subsidized societies located in New York and Baltimore; (5) the Woodbine Land & Improvement Company which founded Woodbine, N. J., is a subsidiary organization. The Fund has, latterly, concentrated more on trade and agricultural instruction and extensive aid to farmers, and given up some of its pioneer Americanization work and charitable pecuniary aid, as local communities and the State and its agencies have taken over work formerly done by it.

Managing Director, Eugene S. Benjamin; Assistant Secretary, George Bookstaver, 233 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Baron de Hirsch Fund. (in Jewish encyclopedia. v. 6, 1907, p. 411-12)

Baron de Hirsch Trade School, New York City. Reports of the Superintendent, 1896-date.

Earlier reports never printed.

Benjamin, E. S. The Baron de Hirsch Fund. (in National conference of Jewish charities. Proceedings. 1906, p. 156-70)

——— Work of Baron de Hirsch Fund. (in American Hebrew, May 28, 1915)

Twenty-five years' activity of the Baron de Hirsch Fund. (in American Hebrew, March 12, 1915)

Yalden, J. E. G. The Short course trade school. (in Annals of the American academy of political and social science. v. 33, p. 68-77, January 1909)

NATHAN HOFHEIMER FOUNDATION, INC.

The Nathan Hofheimer Foundation was incorporated under the laws of New York State September, 1919.

Its general objects and purposes are "primarily to collect, receive and maintain a fund or funds and apply two-thirds of the net income thereof, to the improvement of the living conditions of unfortunate persons. It shall be within the purposes of said corporation to use any lawful means to

that end which from time to time shall seem expedient to its members or trustees, including research and publication, as well as the establishment of benevolent activities and agencies."

President, Lester Hofheimer; Secretary, I. E. Goldwasser, 1737 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

LILLIA BABBITT HYDE FOUNDATION

The Lillia Babbitt Hyde Foundation has recently been incorporated, the particular objects of which are as follows:

"To erect, establish, operate and maintain benevolent and charitable institutions to provide and furnish medical and surgical aid, medicines and nursing to persons in need thereof or to provide home and shelter and proper care and treatment for convalescents or for aged or indigent or infirm persons, and to assist in the support and maintenance of other benevolent and charitable institutions or organizations created for similar purposes.

To promote and carry on research work necessary to the proper study, prevention, relief or cure of disease.

The territory in which the operations of the corporation are to be principally conducted is the State of New York."

Mrs. Lillia B. Hyde, 437 5th Ave., New York, N. Y.

INSTITUTE OF ECONOMICS

See CARNEGIE BENEFACTIONS

INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

See CARNEGIE BENEFACTIONS

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION BOARD

See ROCKEFELLER BENEFACTIONS

WILLIAM G. IRWIN CHARITY FOUNDATION

The William G. Irwin Charity Foundation was created in the will of Mrs. Fannie M. Irwin, who left \$1,000,000

as a perpetual charitable fund in trust, the net income to be put to "such charitable uses, including medical researches and other scientific uses, designed to promote or improve the physical condition of mankind, as in their (the trustees) judgment may be deemed worthy of support, and to expend, in aid thereof, such amounts, at such times and on such conditions, as to them, or the survivor or survivors of them, or their successors, shall seem proper, provided always that the said net income from said Foundation shall be expended in aid only of such charitable uses as do or may exist in the Hawaiian Islands or the State of California."

President, Templeton Crocker, 803 Shreve Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.; Secretary, John D. McKee, 454 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

ANNA T. JEANES FOUNDATION

The Anna T. Jeanes Foundation was organized in February, 1908. The endowment was \$1,000,000, given by Miss Jeanes for aiding Negro rural schools. The plans of the board are: (1) to co-operate with the regular public school authorities in the employment of county supervising teachers; (2) to get the co-operation of the people themselves; and (3) to improve the effectiveness of the school and widen its neighborhood influence by introducing industrial features.

President, James H. Dillard, Box 418, Charlottesville, Va.

Anna T. Jeanes Foundation. Negro rural school fund. Report of the President, annual meeting, January 24, 1914.

Brief statistics of the work of the Foundation during the first five years with the program for the following session.

Ayres, L. P. The Anna T. Jeanes Fund. (in his Seven great foundations. p. 75-79) 79p. N. Y. Russell Sage Foundation, 1911.

Caldwell, B. C. Work of the Jeanes and Slater Funds. (in Annals of the American academy of political and social science. v. 49, p. 173-76, September 1913)

Same article in Southern sociological congress. Proceedings: The South mobilizing for social service, 1913, p. 427-31.

Dillard, J. H. Fourteen years of the Jeanes Fund. (in South Atlantic quarterly. v. 22, p. 193-201, July 1923)

——— Jeanes Fund. (in Independent. v. 67, p. 1250-52, December 2, 1909)

Henrico county, Va. Colored schools. Annual report of the industrial work. 1-date, 1908/09-date.

Under the auspices of the Jeanes Fund.

JUILLIARD MUSICAL FOUNDATION OF NEW YORK

The Juilliard Musical Foundation of New York was incorporated under a special act of the State Legislature dated March 30, 1920, in accordance with provisions in the will of Augustus D. Juilliard, a New York merchant, deceased, who bequeathed the residue of his estate, amounting at present to \$12,000,000, for the following purposes:

To aid worthy students of music in securing an adequate musical education; to promote enterprises for the education and instruction of the general public in the musical arts; and to afford facilities to encourage a deeper interest in music in the United States. Only the income of invested trust funds is distributed.

Five trustees administer the fund, two of whom are Presidents of Trust Companies in New York City of which Mr. Juilliard was a director.

Secretary, Eugene A. Noble, 49 E. 52d St., New York, N. Y.

KRESGE FOUNDATION

Formed in 1924, by Sebastian S. Kresge, under the laws of Michigan as a trustee corporation, for charitable, educational and philanthropic purposes. At that time Mr. Kresge gave \$2,000,000 and has since added 500,000 shares of common stock of the S. S. Kresge Company, having a present market value of approximately \$22,500,000.

Before deciding upon a definite program the Foundation will make a thorough survey of methods and channels of distribution.

Secretary, Amos F. Gregory, Kresge Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

LAKE PLACID CLUB EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION

"Chartered by the state with this object: To restore to health and educational efficiency, teachers, librarians and other educators of moderate means who have become incapacitated by overwork; to establish, maintain and aid schools, libraries or other educational institutions, specially at Lake Placid; and to institute, organize or foster other movements to advance public welfare through education by means of the Foundation press, conferences, forums, addresses, guided reading and similar agencies."

Gifts already made to the Foundation or provided for in wills total over \$1,000,000.

Founder and President, Melvil Dewey, Lake Placid, N. Y.

LAURA SPELMAN ROCKEFELLER MEMORIAL

See ROCKEFELLER BENEFACTIONS

EMANUEL LEHMAN FOUNDATION

The Emanuel Lehman Foundation was established December 31, 1907, by the children of the late Emanuel Lehman, Philip Lehman, Harriet Lehman and Evelyn L. Ehrich. The late Emanuel Lehman had expressed a desire to celebrate his 80th birthday by a gift for charitable purposes and had directed the purchase of the premises known as 155, 157 and 159 Henry Street, intending to erect thereon a building designed for the use of crippled children, but he died in January, 1907, before his purposes were achieved.

The Foundation was incorporated under the laws of New York on December 31, 1907:

"To acquire and take by grant, devise or bequest, and to hold and manage in trust and in perpetuity or otherwise, real and personal property, or either, for the maintenance of a school for the education of crippled children, or for any charitable or

benevolent or educational purpose, or for two or more such purposes; to maintain and carry on a school for the education of crippled children, and to carry on any charitable, benevolent or educational purpose for which a corporation may be created under Article II of the Membership Corporation Law, and to do all things necessary or convenient and lawful in the premises.

The territory in which its operations are to be principally conducted, is the Borough of Manhattan."

In 1908 the Emanuel Lehman Foundation conveyed to the Crippled Children's East Side Free School, the free and unrestricted use and control of the premises 155, 157 and 159 Henry Street, New York City, on which there was newly erected a school building with a roof playground, for the education, instruction, medical and surgical treatment of crippled children. The average daily attendance for 1925 including the workroom was 234.

There was also provided a country home at Oakhurst, New Jersey, accommodating 130, where children may remain from three to ten weeks during the summer. The total sum of the gifts of the Emanuel Lehman Foundation approximates \$300,000. The institution is an entirely non-sectarian school.

President, Philip Lehman, 16 William St., New York, N. Y.

HENRY M. LEIPZIGER MEMORIAL FOUNDATION

This Memorial lectureship was created by the gift of \$10,000 which was in part a bequest of Dr. Leipziger's and in part given by his family. The League of Political Education is the trustee of this fund and is to arrange one or more lectures each year on some subject related to the advancement of American institutions and ideals.

Director, Robert E. Ely, 123 W. 43d St., New York, N. Y.

JACOB L. LOOSE MILLION DOLLAR CHARITY FUND ASSOCIATION

Mr. Jacob L. Loose, at his death, bequeathed one million (\$1,000,000) to the First National Bank of Kansas City, Missouri, as Trustees. During the lifetime of Mrs. Jacob L. Loose the sum of five thousand (\$5,000) shall be paid to the Jacob L. Loose Million Dollar Charity Fund Association. Upon her death the entire income is to be received by the association, and "shall be by it used for the purpose of relieving personal distress and sickness among the poor and needy of Kansas City, Missouri, especially among children, such as to assist in providing food, fresh milk, free ice, medical aid and surgical attention, and the like. The method of distribution of said fund and the determination of the persons who are within the object of the trust are left to the judgment of said directors or committee of said charity trust fund."

President, Judge Arba S. Van Valkenburgh; Secretary, W. Scott Bates, Kansas City, Mo.

ELIZABETH McCORMICK MEMORIAL FUND

The Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund was established May 20, 1908, by Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Hall McCormick, of Chicago, in memory of their daughter Elizabeth, who died January 25, 1905, at the age of twelve years, the object of the organization being "to improve the condition of child life in the United States." Four Trustees were asked to join Mr. and Mrs. McCormick in administering the fund and in deciding questions of policy. Later, the Board of Trustees was increased to eight members.

On June 10, 1913, the Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund was incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois, the object as then stated being "to engage in such works of public charity as may from time to time appear to the Board of Trustees to be most urgently needed; to pre-

vent or to ameliorate suffering, disease, poverty and crime; to promote education; to establish, promote or assist any agency designed to improve the conditions of human society and especially to study the conditions of child life and to take such measures from time to time as may promise to promote the health, happiness and general welfare of children."

The Fund's work has included constructive efforts to reduce infant mortality; the establishment and maintenance of open air schools in Chicago and propaganda for the establishment of such schools in other communities; the promotion of state and national legislation to better conditions for children; studies of the problem of malnutrition among children; experiments in school systems in order to develop a program of health education; the securing of data on the physical and mental condition of school children. In 1919-20 the Fund conducted the Children's Year Campaign in Illinois.

The Fund conducts nutrition and health classes and co-operates with social agencies and institutions in establishing standards for the physical care and welfare of children. It provides continuous health supervision for children referred by the Pension Department of the Juvenile Court and the United Charities, and co-operates with the United Charities in the nutrition program of a summer camp. One division is devoted to work with the pre-school child, including a program for the physical care of children in certain day nurseries, and a co-operative program with other agencies in a nursery school. The Fund's plans include a variety of methods for the education of parents in child care.

The Fund maintains a Speakers' Bureau, through which speakers may be secured for single lectures or for courses, and a Child Welfare Library. The services of the trained librarian are available for bibliographical and reference work. The Fund also acts as

a distributing center for child welfare publications and loans exhibit material on child health subjects. The loan material includes a comprehensive child health exhibit which is sent out only under the charge of a member of the staff of the Fund.

Director, Mary E. Murphy, 848 North Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

ALICE McDERMOTT MEMORIAL FUND

Established in memory of the daughter of Mrs. Josephine McDermott of Seattle, Washington. The terms of the will specify that the fund of \$100,000 shall be used by the University of Washington for one or both of two purposes: "first, research work in or in connection with said university tending to promote the prevention or cure of tuberculosis; second, the purchase of radium, and research work in connection with and actual use of same in the treatment of disease." No definite plans have been made as to the exact direction the research is to take, but doubtless it will be co-ordinated with the work that is being done in other foundations in order that duplication may be avoided.

University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.

MARSH FOUNDATION

Mr. George H. Marsh left a bequest of several millions of dollars to establish a trust fund to be known as the Marsh Foundation. Under the terms of the will a school and home in Van Wert County, Ohio, was to be established and maintained for:

"First, the benefit of orphan and other children, residents of said county;

Second, the benefit of orphan and other children, residents of other counties of Northwestern Ohio, who, by reason of misfortune or for any other cause, are denied the opportunity to secure home training, education and instruction as hereinafter provided for; and,

Third, the benefit, if the income and capacity of the school warrant, of such other children as may be received into the school alone, who may not be dependent upon the Foundation for a home.

Van Wert County pupils shall always be given preference in matters of admission."

Director of the School, R. R. Reeder, Ph.D., Van Wert, Ohio.

MILBANK MEMORIAL FUND

The Milbank Memorial Fund was established and endowed by Mrs. Elizabeth Milbank Anderson as a memorial to her mother and father. It was incorporated under the Membership Corporations Law of the State of New York on April 3, 1905, under the name of "The Memorial Fund Association." Shortly after Mrs. Anderson's death, which occurred on February 22, 1921, pursuant to request expressed in her will, the name was changed to the Milbank Memorial Fund.

The following quotation from the statement of purposes in the certificate of incorporation indicates the broad scope of this foundation: "to improve the physical, mental and moral condition of humanity, and generally to advance charitable and benevolent objects."

The wide range of the philanthropic work carried on by Mrs. Anderson as an individual for many years was increasingly and independently assumed during her lifetime by this Fund. While not crystallizing its interests into fixed policies, this Fund has shown a clear tendency to devote a large part of its income to child welfare and public health work, including mental hygiene.

The Milbank Memorial Fund is not an operating agency, but works through recognized organizations, either in response to requests for support or by a discriminating selection of organizations which the Directors feel are best

qualified to carry out the aims and purposes of the Fund.

Its major work is a series of health demonstrations, the aim of which is to ascertain the effectiveness and cost of certain health measures, the prevention of unnecessary disease, and the promotion of individual and community health in typical American communities. In general the work is modelled on the Home Hospital demonstration, which has been financed largely by the Milbank Memorial Fund and carried on by the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and the Community Health and Tuberculosis Demonstration of the National Tuberculosis Association in Framingham, Mass. The communities selected as demonstration centers are:

(1) Cattaraugus County, with a population, truly rural, of approximately 74,000.

(2) Syracuse, a city of approximately 188,000.

(3) Bellevue-Yorkville District of New York City, with a population of approximately 175,000.

These demonstrations are under the general supervision of an Advisory Council of Experts and a Technical Board, both created by and responsible to the Board of Directors of the Milbank Memorial Fund. The Fund, however, will not itself undertake the responsibility for operation. It will operate through the local public health authorities and recognized voluntary health and social agencies.

Secretary, John A. Kingsbury, 49 Wall St., New York, N. Y.

Milbank Memorial Fund. Quarterly bulletin, 1923-date.

——— Report, 1922-date.

WILLIAM OXNARD MOSELEY FOUNDATION

In administering the estate of Mrs. Julia M. Moseley, her nephew, the late Charles W. Moseley, established a trust fund of \$100,000 to be called the

William Oxnard Moseley Foundation for Social Service in Newburyport. The income has been used to maintain the Moseley Fund for social service in Newburyport, the second is The Community Welfare, formerly known as Associated Charities of Newburyport; third the Anna Jaques hospital; to establish a school dental clinic; to purchase a house known as the Community House, which provides joint offices for the school dental clinic and for various charitable organizations; to contribute a regular amount toward the Newburyport Health Centre, which has offices in this house.

Treasurer, W. A. Kinsman, 2 Harris St., Newburyport, Mass.

MUSICIANS' FOUNDATION, INC.

The Society of The Musicians' Foundation, Inc., established by The Bohemians, New York Musicians' Club, has completed the ninth year of its work. The objects for which the corporation has been formed are to foster the interests and advance the condition of and give social assistance to professional musicians and their families in case of need, all in such manner as may be provided by the laws of the State of New York or the United States of America.

The ideal of this society is a high one both as regards attainment and obligation. The affairs are managed without any overhead expenses. Every dollar collected is added to the capital and invested in first mortgage bonds. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company is the custodian of the fund. Only the income of this fund is employed for purposes of relief.

The Musicians' Foundation was incorporated November 14, 1914. Since then assistance has been rendered to aged musicians, to the sick, to families of deceased musicians and money has been advanced without interest charges to help musicians over periods of non-employment, etc.

Besides voluntary contributions from

various sources the Musicians' Foundation has received valuable accessions from the proceeds of concerts given for its benefit.

President, Rubin Goldmark; Secretary, Sigmund Herzog, 520 W. 114th St., New York, N. Y.

NETHERLAND-AMERICAN FOUNDATION, INC.

"To forward and develop the educational, literary, artistic, scientific, historical and cultural relationships between the United States of America and the Kingdom of the Netherlands, with a view to promoting mutual understanding and deepening friendship between the two countries."

The Foundation is in active co-operation with its sister organization, the *Nederlandsch-Amerikaansche Fundatie* at The Hague, Holland. It is organized along lines similar to the American-Scandinavian Foundation. Its work is carried on through its four standing Committees on Publications, —art, music and the drama, social relations, education.

Executive Director and Secretary, G. Evans Hubbard, 17 E. 42nd St., New York, N. Y.

NEW YORK FOUNDATION

The New York Foundation was incorporated in 1909 and was endowed by Alfred M. Heinsheimer, who gave \$1,000,000. Its objects, for which the income may be expended, are "to receive and maintain a fund or funds and to apply the income thereof to altruistic purposes, charitable, benevolent, educational or otherwise within the United States of America, as the Trustees may determine."

Secretary, William F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.

LA VERNE NOYES FOUNDATION

In 1918 Mr. La Verne Noyes gave to the University of Chicago, a fund of two and one-half million dollars for

the education of American soldiers and sailors of the World War, their children and descendants. At his death on July 24, 1919, he bequeathed the remainder of his fortune to extend on a larger scale the plans already made. This final gift is to be distributed through colleges and universities selected by the trustees of his estate.

Estate of La Verne Noyes, 2500 Roosevelt Road, Chicago, Ill.

PARIS PRIZE, CHALONER PRIZE FOUNDATION

Founded in 1890 by John Armstrong Chalonier, for the purpose of enabling talented Americans to pursue the study of art in the best schools of Europe. The study of art is here specially meant to denote a general education in the great traditions of art and the acquisition under great contemporary masters of a thorough technical equipment in painting, decoration and design. The prize consists of \$1,200 a year for five years.

Charles A. Platt, 101 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.

PEABODY EDUCATION FUND

Mr. George Peabody created this trust in 1867 by two gifts, together amounting to \$3,000,000, the income to be applied "for the promotion and encouragement of intellectual, moral, or industrial education among the young of the more destitute portion of the Southern and Southwestern states of our union."

The three main lines of activity have been: (1) the establishment of city school systems; (2) the establishment of state school systems; (3) the training of teachers.

The Fund has now been dissolved. The final meeting was held May 20, 1914, and the affairs of the Fund were settled on that date.

Ayres, L. P. Peabody Education Fund. (in his *Seven great foundations.* p. 11-19) 79p. N. Y. Russell Sage Foundation, 1911.

Curry, J. L. M. Brief sketch of George Peabody and a history of the Peabody Education Fund through thirty years. 161p. Cambridge, University press, 1898.

——— Peabody Education Fund. (in Educational review. v. 13, p. 226-31, March 1897)

Gilman, D. C. Five great gifts. (in Outlook. v. 86, p. 648-57, July 27, 1907)

Mayo, A. D. Robert Charles Winthrop and the Peabody Education Fund for the South. (in United States. Bureau of education. Report of the Commissioner of education, 1893-94, v. 1, p. 739-71)

Peabody Education Fund. Proceedings of the trustees, 1867-1913.

The earlier numbers of the Proceedings were reprinted as there had been a lack of uniformity and the editions had been too limited. The first volume of reprints was published in 1875 and includes the trust letters of Mr. Peabody together with the records of the trustees. The later volumes contain all reports, addresses and memorials issued by the Fund.

Wallis, S. T. Discourse on the life and character of George Peabody, delivered in the hall of the Peabody Institute, Baltimore, February 18, 1870, at the request of the trustees. 60p. Baltimore, Peabody Institute, 1870.

J. C. PENNEY FOUNDATION

Incorporated in 1923. The J. C. Penney Foundation is to be increasingly the social, educational and religious expression of both the spirit and fortune of its founder. Its plan provides for a conservative beginning, with a comprehensive program which aspires to strengthen in the direction of self-help the enterprises it may support. It will lay particular emphasis upon research and counsel in the field of vocational training. No statement is being made at the present time as to the amount of money available.

Director, Daniel A. Poling, 330 W. 34th St., New York, N. Y.

PHELPS-STOKES FUND

The Phelps-Stokes Fund was incorporated under the laws of New York, 1911. The amount of the Fund is about \$1,000,000, bequeathed by Miss Caroline Phelps Stokes, the interest and net income to be used for various

philanthropic purposes. The specific objects for which the Trustees were incorporated were as follows: "the erection and improvement of tenement house dwellings in the acquisition of the capital stock or obligation of any other corporation organized for that purpose; and for the education of Negroes, both in Africa and the United States, North American Indians and needy and deserving white students, through industrial schools, the founding of scholarships, and the erection or endowment of school buildings or chapels. It shall be within the purpose of said corporation to use any means to such ends which shall from time to time seem expedient to its members or trustees, including research, publication, the establishment and maintenance of charitable or benevolent activities, agencies, and institutions, and the aid of any such activities, agencies or institutions already established."

The Board's main activities to date have been: (1) the study of Negro school and college conditions in the South which was published by the United States Bureau of Education as Bulletins 38 and 39 of the year 1916. (2) the establishment of fellowships for the study of the Negro at the University of Virginia and the University of Georgia; (3) the establishment of a travelling foundation at Peabody Teachers' College for special study of the educational needs of the Negro race; (4) the aid of various schools, colleges, and movements in the interest of the Negro and of better race relations in this country; (5) in co-operation with foreign mission societies of Europe and America, a study of native education in West, South and Equatorial Africa was made in 1920-21. The report of the Commission which made the study entitled "Education in Africa" was published in the fall of 1922; (6) in accordance with the expressed wish of the British colonial office and the further co-operation of foreign mission societies

of Europe and the Colonial Government, a similar study of East Africa was undertaken in 1923-24. The report of this second Commission entitled "Education in East Africa," was published in 1925.

In 1921-22 a tenement house was erected in 97th Street (New York City) for the purpose of demonstrating that comfortable, sanitary housing could be built and operated on sound business principles in New York City for families with moderate incomes at monthly rentals between \$9.00 and \$12.00 a room.

President, Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes, D.D.; Secretary, Mr. I. N. Phelps Stokes, 100 William St., New York, N. Y.

Educational Director, Thomas Jesse Jones, 101 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.

Phelps-Stokes Fund. Act of incorporation, by-laws and other documents. 15p. The Fund, 1911.

This pamphlet contains extract from the will of Miss Caroline Phelps Stokes relating to the Fund.

——— Education in Africa; a study of West, South, and Equatorial Africa, by the African education commission under the auspices of the Phelps-Stokes fund and foreign mission societies of North America and Europe; report prepared by T. J. Jones, chairman. 323p. N.Y. The Fund, c1922.

——— Education in East Africa; a study of the educational, political, economic and interracial conditions in East, Central and South Africa by the second African educational commission, under the auspices of the Phelps-Stokes fund, working in co-operation with the British Colonial office, the International education board and representative missionary societies, prepared by T. J. Jones. 450p. N. Y. The Fund, 1925.

——— Educational adaptations; report of ten years' work of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, 1910-20. 92p. N. Y. The Fund, 1920.

This report gives the history of the first ten years of work of the Fund. The introduction contains a brief biographical sketch of the founder, Miss Caroline Phelps Stokes.

——— Negro education; a study of the private and higher schools for colored people in the United States. Issued as Bulletins no. 38 and 39, 1916, of the United States Bureau of Education.

This study was made through the co-operation of the United States Bureau of Education and the Phelps-Stokes Fund.

POLLAK FOUNDATION FOR ECONOMIC RESEARCH

"The Pollak Foundation for Economic Research is privately endowed for the purpose of studying the means whereby the economic activities of the world may be so directed, and the products so distributed, as to yield to the people generally the largest possible satisfaction."

William T. Foster, Newton 58, Mass.

AMY D. PRATT AND OSCAR C. DAVIS FOUNDATION

Established by Edgar B. Davis of Brockton, Mass., New York and Texas. The income of \$1,000,000 will be used for charitable purposes among the needy children of Massachusetts, principally of Brockton and vicinity. The Foundation will not have its charter until January, 1927.

Officers: George H. Leach, Charles P. Holland, Brockton, Mass., Joseph Machin, West Bridgewater, Mass.

PRESSER FOUNDATION

The Presser Foundation, established in 1916 by Theodore Presser to embrace many of his private philanthropies conducted for several years prior to that time will be one of the largest of music foundations. It includes, (1) the Presser Home for Retired Music Teachers. It also maintains (2) a Department of Scholarships, making grants for scholarships to colleges, who select the students benefiting thereby; (3) a Department for the Relief of Deserving Musicians, who are in need of financial assistance, and (4) a Department whose object is to assist colleges in the erection of music buildings. Other departments will be established later.

President, James Francis Cooke; Executive Secretary, John E. Thomas, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. C. RATSHESKY CHARITY FOUNDATION

Incorporated 1916. Its object is to receive and maintain a fund or funds

and apply the same under such conditions as the donors may prescribe to promote the well being, to assist in the education, and to give aid and comfort to relieve the suffering of the needy and deserving poor, by service or by contributions, either directly or through the medium of other charitable corporations, associations or individuals.

President, Adolph Ehrlich; Secretary, Alan R. Morse, 30 Court St., Boston, Mass.

RECTOR SCHOLARSHIP FOUNDATION

Established in 1919 by Mr. Edward Rector with an endowment of more than two million dollars. Provides a four-year scholarship at DePauw University for four hundred leading graduates of the high schools of the mid-western states. Its purpose is solely to encourage scholarship in the high schools and the college.

Director, Henry B. Longden; Vice-President, DePauw University, Greencastle, Ind.

THE RELIGIOUS MOTION PICTURE FOUNDATION, INC.

Financed by an appropriation of \$50,000 on the part of William E. Harmon for the initial experimental work, the Religious Motion Picture Foundation was incorporated in June, 1925. This fund is being used to make a few short demonstration pictures of a truly religious character to be used as part of a service of worship. It is hoped that the vitality and appeal of these pictures will be such as to increase church attendance.

President, William E. Harmon; Technical Director, Herbert M. Dawley, 140 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.

E. O. ROBINSON MOUNTAIN FUND

Mr. E. O. Robinson of Newport, Kentucky, executed a deed of trust some two years ago, in which he set apart and delivered to the trustee, Fidelity & Columbia Trust Co. of Louisville, Kentucky, securities of the

value of one million dollars approximately. At the time of the execution of this deed of trust Mr. Robinson caused to be incorporated the E. O. Robinson Mountain Fund. In the deed of trust it is provided that upon the death of Mr. and Mrs. Robinson this entire trust fund be turned over to the E. O. Robinson Mountain Fund. The object of the Mountain Fund, as stated in the articles of incorporation, is to help the people and particularly the youth of the mountain region and particularly in Eastern Kentucky, to attain a better condition of living and better understanding thereof. It contemplates vocational education and could include academic instruction also. In addition to this fund Mr. Robinson conveyed some fifteen thousand acres of land located in the counties of Breathitt, Perry and Knott in Kentucky. The principal part of the timber had been cut from this land. Such mineral deposits as it might have were reserved. The purpose was to establish a school of forestry. This has been worked out with the University of Kentucky, and the land has been conveyed to the University for that purpose, as well as for farm experimental work, horticulture, etc. The Legislature of Kentucky of 1924, appropriated twenty-five thousand dollars a year, and the session of 1926 continued the appropriation for the ensuing two years for the reforestry work, as well as for farm demonstration on these properties.

President, Edward C. O'Rear, Frankfort, Ky.

Rockefeller Benefactions

Philanthropic boards established by John D. Rockefeller. 38p. N. Y. Rockefeller foundation, 1916.

Rockefeller, J. D. Random reminiscences of men and events. 188p. N.Y. Doubleday, 1909.

Chapter 6. The Difficult art of giving; Chapter 7. The Benevolent trust—the value of the co-operative principle in giving.

These two chapters were first published in *World's work*. v. 17, p. 10992-11004, 11101-11110, December 1906-January 1909.

BUREAU OF SOCIAL HYGIENE

This Bureau was established by Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in 1912, and incorporated in 1913 for the "study, amelioration and prevention of those social conditions, crimes and diseases which adversely affect the well-being of society, with special reference to prostitution and the evils associated therewith." The Bureau has made important investigations on these subjects. It also maintained for six years a laboratory of social hygiene at the New York State Reformatory for Women at Bedford, N. Y., and has issued several books and pamphlets giving results of that work.

Chairman of the Directors, John D. Rockefeller, Jr.; General Secretary, Katharine B. Davis, 370 Seventh Ave., New York, N. Y.

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

The General Education Board was founded by Mr. Rockefeller and incorporated by Act of Congress, January 12, 1903. Mr. Rockefeller's gifts have amounted to \$129,197,960 of which the Board still retains \$71,219,817.41. In addition Miss Anna T. Jeanes gave, in 1905, \$200,000 "for the assistance of the Negro rural schools in the South." The main activities of the Board have been (1) the promotion of practical farming in the Southern States; (2) co-operation with state universities in the development of a system of public high schools, rural schools, and schools for Negroes in the Southern States; (3) the promotion of higher education throughout the United States; (4) development of university medical departments; (5) encouragement of educational research and experimentation.

President, Wickliffe Rose; Secretary, W. W. Brierley, 61 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Ayres, L. P. General Education Board. (in his Seven great foundations. p. 41-50) 79p. N. Y. Russell Sage Foundation, 1911.

Buttrick, Wallace. The Beginning and aims of the General Education Board. (in National education association, Proceedings, 1903. p. 116-23)

——— General Education Board. (in Independent. v. 65, p. 291-94, August 6, 1908)

——— General Education Board. (in National education association. Proceedings, 1906. p. 490-5)

General Education Board. (The) General Education Board; an account of its activities. 1902-14. 254p. N. Y. The Board, 1915.

Contents: History of the General Education Board; Resources and expenditures; Farm demonstrations; Boys' and girls' clubs; Secondary education; Colleges and universities; Medical education; Rural education; Negro education; Appendices: I. Charter of the General Education Board; II. Letters of gift and replies thereto—(a) Mr. John D. Rockefeller, (b) Miss Anna T. Jeanes; III. Contracts between Washington University and Barnes Hospital; Contract between Yale University and New Haven Hospital.

General Education Board. Occasional papers. no. 1, The Country school of tomorrow, by F. T. Gates. 15p. N.Y. The Board, 1913. no. 2, Changes needed in American secondary education, by Charles W. Eliot. no. 3, A Modern school, by Abraham Flexner. no. 5, Latin and the A.B. degree, by Charles W. Eliot. no. 7, A Study of the college situation with reference to teachers' salaries, by Trevor Arnett.

——— Annual reports: 1914/1915—date.

——— Studies: Public education in Maryland, by Abraham Flexner and Frank P. Bachman; Public education in Delaware; Public education in North Carolina; Private endowment and public education; A report on the Use of the Handley Fund, Winchester, Virginia; Teacher training departments in Minnesota high schools, by L. D. Coffman; College and university finance, by Trevor Arnett; Public education in Indiana; The Survey of the Gary schools (8 parts).

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION BOARD

The International Education Board was founded by Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and chartered on January 12, 1923, under the laws of the State of Virginia. Purpose: promotion of education throughout the world.

President, Wickliffe Rose; Secretary, W. W. Brierley, 61 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

LAURA SPELMAN ROCKEFELLER MEMORIAL

The Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial was founded in October,

1918, by John D. Rockefeller, in memory of his wife, Laura Spelman Rockefeller.

The Memorial is incorporated for general charitable and philanthropic purposes, and is not limited geographically in its field of operations. The principal of the fund (approximately \$73,000,000), as well as its income, may be used by the Trustees in forwarding its humanitarian activities.

The Trustees of the Memorial, keeping in mind the purposes for which the fund was created, have supported the work of a number of organizations in the fields of social welfare and social betterment. Consonant with this, they have sought to support the development of the social sciences generally, regarding the knowledge thus derived as desirable in itself and as providing criteria useful to the Memorial in the determination of its further development. The social sciences, such as sociology, economics, political science, history, psychology and ethnology, considered both individually and as parts of a single larger field of knowledge, have been encouraged through fellowships, visiting professors, and support to academic and research institutions. Problems in the fields of child development, child guidance and parent education, mental and social hygiene, and of interracial relations may be mentioned as having received special attention.

Director, Beardsley Ruml; Secretary, Willard S. Richardson, 61 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

The Rockefeller Foundation was incorporated under the laws of New York, May 14, 1913. It was chartered "to promote the well-being of mankind throughout the world," to provide an agency which shall deal with problems of human welfare in accordance with the principles and methods most approved in each generation. The general fund of the Foundation is approximately

\$165,000,000, both the income and principal of which are available for appropriation.

The Foundation has devoted its attention and its funds for the most part to large comprehensive programs whose aims are: (a) to eradicate certain causes of human ill and to build up positive programs for bettering conditions and (b) to make demonstrations in various fields and to inaugurate helpful work, responsibility for which may later be assumed by that portion of the public most intimately concerned.

The Foundation has undertaken particularly work in public health, medical education and the biological sciences. It carries on its principal activities through its departmental organizations.

The International Health Board, Dr. F. F. Russell, General Director; for co-operation with governmental agencies for promotion of public sanitation and the spread of the knowledge of hygiene. It took over the work of the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission for the Eradication of Hookworm, January 1, 1915.

The China Medical Board, Roger S. Greene, General Director; for the development of medical education in China.

The Division of Medical Education, Dr. Richard M. Pearce, Director; for the survey of conditions and the promotion of medical education throughout the world.

The Division of Studies, Edwin R. Embree, Director; for the promotion of the sciences of human biology and for the development during a period of study and observation of projects not included under above departments.

The Rockefeller Foundation, the General Education Board, the International Education Board, the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research and the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial are controlled by their own boards of trustees and have their own funds.

Secretary, Norma S. Thompson, 61 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Rockefeller Foundation. Charter, Constitution, and By-Laws.

—— Annual reports. 1913/14—date.

—— Brief annual reviews by the President, 1917—date.

—— Information furnished by the Rockefeller Foundation in response to questionnaires submitted by the United States Commission on Industrial Relations. 103p. N.Y. The Foundation, 1915.

Full information in regard to the Foundation, including the charter, constitution, by-laws, lists of securities, the work and plans of the International Health Commission, the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission for the Eradication of Hookworm Disease and the Industrial Relations Investigation. Facts are also given regarding the promotion of medical education and public health in China, the pledge of \$10,000 a year for ten years to the American Academy in Rome, the pledge of \$20,000 a year for ten years to the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, for widows' pensions, the purchase of a large tract of land in Louisiana as a reservation for wild fowl at a cost of about \$225,000, the war relief work in Belgium, and the relief in New York City and Brooklyn because of the industrial depression, the appropriation of \$2,550,000 to the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research and \$750,000 toward the Wellesley College fund.

Much of the publicity material issued by the Foundation and extracts from newspaper and magazine comments included in this pamphlet.

Schurman, J. G. The Rockefeller Foundation bill. 27p. Ithaca, The Author, 1910.

An address before the Cornell congress, April 22, 1910, on the bill then pending before the Congress of the United States to incorporate the Rockefeller Foundation. President Schurman discusses the subject from all sides and states in his concluding summary "The only change I should desire to see in the proposed bill is the total or partial elimination of the method of selecting trustees by cooptation."

United States. Congress. House. Committee on the judiciary. Report favoring H. 21532, to incorporate Rockefeller Foundation, April 11, 1912. 11p. Wash. Govt. 1912. (62d Cong. 2d sess. H. rp. 529)

—— **Senate committee on the judiciary.** Report favoring H. 21532, to incorporate Rockefeller Foundation, February 19, 1913. 8p. Wash. Govt. 1913. (62d Cong. 3d sess. S. rp. 1258)

—— **Senate. District of Columbia committee.** Hearing on S. 6888, to incorporate Rockefeller Foundation, March 11, 1910. 20p. Wash. Govt. 1910.

—— Report amending S. 6888, to incorporate Rockefeller Foundation; with hearing, March 16, 1910. 19p. Wash. Govt. 1910. (61st Cong. 2d sess. S. rp. 405)

China Medical Board. Annual reports, 1914—date.

—— Medicine in China. 113p. 1914.

—— Peking Union Medical College. Annual announcements, 1918/19—date.

Ferrell, J. A. Organization and activities of the International Health Commission. 10p. N.Y. The Author, 1915.

Reprinted from the Journal of the American medical association, June 5, 1915.

International Health Board. Annual report, No. 1—date, 1913/14—date.

—— Publications. 1—date, 1914—date.

1. The Eradication of ankylostomiasis; Methods and administrative measures as illustrated by the campaign in British Guiana, by H. H. Howard. 1915; 2. First annual report, 1913/14; 3. Effects of the hookworm disease on the mental and physical development of children, by E. K. Strong. 1916; 4. Second annual report, 1915; 4a. Second annual report, 1915 (in Spanish); 5. Hookworm disease; its ravages, prevention and cure, by J. A. Ferrell. 1915; 6. Third annual report, 1916; 7. Fourth annual report, 1917; 8. Control of hookworm disease by the intensive method, by H. H. Howard. 1918; Fifth annual report, 1918 (Publication numbers were omitted from International Health Board annual reports beginning with this issue); Sixth annual report, 1919; 9. Hookworm and malaria in Malaya, Java and the Fiji Islands, report of Uncinariasis Commission to the Orient 1915-17, S. T. Darling and others; 10. Infant mortality in New York City: a study of the results accomplished by infant life-saving agencies, 1885-1920, by E. C. Meyer, 1921; 11. Bibliography of hookworm disease, 1922.

Rockefeller Sanitary Commission. Publications. 1-9, 1910-14.

1. Soil pollution as a cause of ground-itch, hookworm disease, and dirt eating, by C. W. Stiles, 1910; 2. Report of the Scientific secretary for the year 1910; 3. Report of the Administrative secretary for the year 1910; 4. State systems of public health in 12 Southern states, by Wickliffe Rose. 1911; 5. Second annual report, 1911; 6. Hookworm infection in foreign countries, 1911; 7. Third annual report, 1912; 8. Fourth annual report, 1913; 9. Fifth annual report, 1914.

War Relief Commission. Belgian refugees in Holland. 20p. N.Y. The Foundation, 1915.

Pamphlet describing the work of the Commission in Holland.

—— Destitution and disease in Serbia. 24p. N.Y. The Foundation, 1915.

Pamphlet explaining general conditions in Serbia and describing the measures taken by the Commission in cooperation with the American Red Cross to prevent the spread of disease.

—— Work of the Rockefeller Foundation's War Relief Commission. 7p. N.Y. The Foundation, 1915.

ROCKEFELLER INSTITUTE FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH

The objects of the Institute, founded in 1901, are "to conduct, assist, and encourage investigations in the sciences and arts of hygiene, medicine and surgery, and allied subjects, in the nature and causes of disease and the methods of its prevention and treatment, and to make knowledge relating to these various subjects available for the protection of the health of the public and the improved treatment of disease and injury." The Institute has been generously endowed by Mr. John D. Rockefeller by a series of gifts which have from time to time capitalized its growing needs. Its property is in charge of a Board of Trustees; a Board of Scientific Directors has supervision of its scientific work. The Institute maintains a series of laboratories and a hospital at 66th Street and Avenue A, New York City, and a Department of Animal Pathology near Princeton, New Jersey.

Director, Simon Flexner, 66th St. and Ave. A, New York, N. Y.

Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research; history, organization and equipment. N.Y. The Institute, 1911, last revision, 1926.

The results of a large part of the work of the scientific staff of the Institute as well as of researches carried on elsewhere by others is published in *The Journal of Experimental Medicine* issued monthly, editors, Simon Flexner and Peyton Rous. All of the results of investigations made at the Institute or elsewhere with its co-operation and support are collected in the *Studies from The Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research*, issued serially but at irregular intervals. A Semiannual List of all papers by the staff and those working under grants from the Institute is issued and sent regularly to interested persons upon application. The *Journal of general physiology* is also published under the auspices of the Institute.

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

"Julius Rosenwald of Chicago on August 12, 1912, as one of several notable gifts in commemoration of his 50th birthday anniversary, contributed \$25,000 to Tuskegee Institute to be distributed among such offshoots of Tuskegee as Principal Booker T. Washington should designate. Of

this amount Mr. Washington asked permission to use \$2,100 for an experiment in building in Alabama six rural schools for Negroes. The conditions of the experiment required that the Negroes, by their own contributions of cash, land or labor, by gifts from white friends, or by grants from public funds, should raise in each community an amount equal to or larger than the \$300 assigned as Rosenwald aid. The interest aroused by the campaigns for constructing these buildings was so great and so many other communities sought similar offers of aid that between 1912 and 1920, under the same co-operative plan, Mr. Rosenwald contributed to the erection in the South of 600 such schoolhouses. Up to May 1, 1926, 3,270 buildings, requiring 8,305 teachers and providing accommodations for 373,725 pupils, were completed at a total cost of \$14,015,995. Of this amount the Negroes gave \$2,954,131, the whites \$645,944, public funds \$7,927,106, and The Julius Rosenwald Fund, \$2,488,814."

Nashville, Tenn.

RUDNICK CHARITABLE FOUNDATION, INC.

Established and incorporated 1921.

Object—to extend material aid to needy and deserving, to those less fortunate, as well as to financially aid charitable, religious and educational institutions; to loan money to individuals without interest charges with ultimate aim of helping them to help themselves; to give aid primarily for relief of persons of Jewish faith, provided, however, that the Board of trustees of the corporation may in their discretion extend relief and aid to persons not of that faith. Supported by donations by members who also subscribe to stock—the amount is at present \$33,754.77 of which the income only is spent.

President, Joseph Rudnick, 333 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION

The Russell Sage Foundation was established in 1907 by Mrs. Russell Sage in memory of her husband. It was incorporated by an act of the Legislature of New York in April, 1907. Mrs. Sage gave to the Foundation an endowment of \$10,000,000. By her will she bequeathed it an additional sum of about \$5,000,000. The income only may be spent.

The purpose of the Foundation, as stated in its charter, is "the improvement of social and living conditions in the United States of America." The charter further says: "It shall be within the purposes of said corporation to use any means which from time to time shall seem expedient to its members or trustees, including research, publication, education, the establishment and maintenance of charitable and benevolent activities, agencies and institutions, and the aid of any such activities, agencies or institutions already established." It does not relieve individual need.

The Foundation acts through a number of departments of its own and through a few other agencies which are especially equipped to deal with certain evils, such as illness and bad housing.

The departments of the Foundation are: Charity Organization Department, Department of Industrial Studies, Library, Department of Recreation, Department of Remedial Loans, Department of Social Legislation, Department of Statistics, Department of Surveys and Exhibits. The Foundation also maintains a consultation service in Delinquency and Penology.

The publications of the Foundation, which now number about 100 books and 375 pamphlets touching practically every field of social work, are tangible evidences of the undertakings of the Foundation through its own departments and its work with other social organizations. For a complete list of the books and pamphlets, see Catalogue of publications.

General Director, John M. Glenn; Vice-General Director, Shelby M. Harrison, 130 E. 22d St., New York, N. Y.

Ayres, L. P. (The) Russell Sage Foundation. (in his *Seven great foundations*, p. 63-71) 79p. N. Y. Russell Sage Foundation, 1911.

De Forest, R. W. Initial activities of the Russell Sage Foundation. (in *Survey*, v. 22, p. 68-75, April 3, 1909)

Gilman, D. C. Five great gifts. (in *Outlook*. v. 86, p. 648-57, July 27, 1907)

Glenn, J. M. The Russell Sage Foundation. (in *World's Health*. v. 7, p. 103-10 March 1926)

Harrison, S. M. Being neighbor to the whole country. (in *World outlook*. v. 5, no. 2, p. 21-22, 31, February 1919)

Description of fields of work of the Russell Sage Foundation.

Jenkins, F. W. Russell Sage Foundation library; history, organization, scope of collection, building and equipment, methods and results, other collections. Rev. ed. 44p. N. Y. The Foundation, 1921.

Russell Sage Foundation. (in *Charities and the Commons*. v. 17, p. 1055-56, March 16, 1907)

Notice of gift, with statement of Mr. de Forest authorized by Mrs. Sage.

Russell Sage Foundation; its social value and importance. Views of some of those actually engaged in social work. (in *Charities and the Commons*. v. 17, p. 1079-85, March 23, 1907)

Comments by Frank Tucker, Mary E. Richmond, Lawrence Veiller, Graham Taylor, W. Frank Persons, William H. Allen, Homer Folks, Lee K. Frankel, Jacob A. Riis, Samuel McCune Lindsay.

Russell Sage Foundation. Catalogue of publications. 50p. N.Y. The Foundation, 1926.

Includes books and pamphlets now in print.

Russell Sage Foundation. Library. Bi-monthly bulletin. 1-date, 1913-date.

These bulletins are given over to bibliographies.

Schneider, Franz, jr. Russell Sage Foundation. (in *Journal of the National institute of social sciences*. v. 1, p. 128-36, 1915)

Woolston, Mrs. F. G. Russell Sage Foundation. (in *Educational review*. v. 64, p. 273-85, November 1922) Reprinted by the Foundation.

For annual summary of activities see *The New International Year Book* and *The Americana*.

ROBERT SCHALKENBACH FOUNDATION

"Incorporated in order to administer the funds bequeathed by the late Robert Schalkenbach to spread the knowledge of the principles set forth by Henry George in his 'Progress and Poverty' and other writings; and to receive and administer any other property that may be donated or bequeathed for similar purposes."

The purposes of the Foundation, as set forth in the certificate of incorporation, are thus stated:

"To keep before the public the ideas of Henry George as set forth in his book 'Progress and Poverty' and his other writings, especially what are popularly known as the Single Tax on Land Values and International Free Trade; to secure discussion and consideration of these doctrines and their probable effect upon social welfare; to assist in all proper ways to establish the same in practical operation of law; to aid in the education of the public in the science of economics and sound principles of taxation; and for these purposes to establish and maintain such facilities as may be necessary for publishing, lecturing and educational activities and/or to give aid to individuals or other organizations with similar objects and to do all other acts that may tend to further the objects named.

"In pursuance of the above objects to receive and administer funds from the Estate of Robert Schalkenbach, deceased, and any other property that may be donated, devised or bequeathed for any or all of such objects."

The Directors of the Foundation are committed to the policy of advancing its stated purposes by educational methods only. A by-law prohibits the endorsement of any candidate for elective or appointive public office, nor may the funds of the corporation be used to promote such candidacy.

Secretary, Walter Fairchild, 15 Park Row, New York, N. Y.

LEOPOLD SCHEPP FOUNDATION

Before Mr. Schepp died he endowed the Foundation with \$2,500,000 and after organizing the movement in behalf of boys, he gave \$1,000,000 for the similar assistance of girls, in memory of his mother.

Purpose—to encourage the best impulses in a boy's life; to help in a substantial way those who wish to make the most of their opportunities. Boys are required to sign a pledge to abstain from gambling and drinking among other things and if the pledge is kept for three years, the holder will be entitled to the sum of two hundred dollars. No conditions are attached to this gift but it is hoped that it will be used either to promote the holder's education or to help establish him in business.

Announcement has been made that the Foundation has completed plans to aid deserving girls of New York and its suburbs, to obtain scholarships in professional, trade and domestic courses.

Director, Philip Ritter, 225 West 34th St., New York, N. Y.

SCRIPPS FOUNDATION FOR RESEARCH IN POPULATION PROBLEMS

Established in 1922 by the late E. W. Scripps, to study "the problems arising out of the growth of population in the United States." Mr. Scripps established this work because of his great interest in the subject; he had been interested in it for 30 years.

The field of interest is as broad as the descriptive term "population problems," but naturally is limited by the funds available and the interests of the men at work. At present Mr. Thompson and Mr. Whelpton, with assistants, constitute the staff. Mr. Thompson's interest is rather general, but he is now engaged, in co-operation with the Census Bureau, on a monograph on the proportion of children to women in the United States, while Mr. Whelpton, who is an agricultural

economist, is working on the efficiency of different types of farming from the standpoint of their ability to support population.

The Foundation has been in existence less than four years. Consequently no large projects have yet been completed. The publications up to this time consist of a number of papers on various phases of population questions.

Warren S. Thompson, P. K. Whelp-ton, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio.

SEARS-ROEBUCK AGRICULTURAL FOUNDATION

The establishment of the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation to render a constructively helpful service to the farming industry, was announced in November, 1923, by Julius Rosenwald, President of the mail order company.

Mr. Rosenwald said that the Foundation would be headed by "the most capable men to be found in the agricultural field."

The Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation maintains a staff of 50 workers. It owns and operates Radio Station W-L-S, conducts research investigations, maintains an extensive farm service, holds shows and demonstrations, and publicizes its findings.

Director, Samuel R. Guard, Arthington St. and Homan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

JOHN F. SLATER FUND

In 1882 this Fund was created by Mr. Slater's gift of \$1,000,000. This fund is used largely in paying the salaries of teachers in schools which train young colored people in industrial pursuits and for the profession of teaching. For the past twelve years much of the resources of the Fund has been used in supporting Public County Training Schools established through the co-operation of the Slater Board. In 1912 these schools numbered four; in 1926, two hundred and seventy-five.

President and Director, James H. Dillard, Box 418, Charlottesville, Va.

John F. Slater Fund for the Education of Freedmen. Occasional papers. 1—date, 1894—date.

1. Documents relating to the origin and work of the Slater trustees, 1894; 2. A Brief memoir of the life of John F. Slater of Norwich, Connecticut, 1815–1884, by S. H. Howe, 1894; 3. Education of the Negroes since 1860, by J. L. M. Curry, 1894; 4. Statistics of the Negroes in the United States, by Henry Gannett, 1894; 5. Difficulties, complications, and limitations connected with the education of the Negro, by J. L. M. Curry, 1895; 6. Occupations of the Negroes, by Henry Gannett, 1895; 7. The Negro and the Atlanta exposition, by A. M. Bacon, 1896; 8. Report of the fifth Tuskegee Negro conference, 1896, by J. Q. Johnson, 1896; 9. A Report concerning the colored women of the South, by Mrs. E. C. Hobson and Mrs. C. E. Hopkins; 10. A Study in black and white, by D. C. Gilman, 1897; 11. The South and the Negro, by C. B. Galloway, 1904; 12. Report of the Society of the Southern industrial classes, Norfolk, Virginia, to the Trustees of the John F. Slater Fund and the General Education Board, October, 1907; 13. Report on Negro universities in the South, by W. T. B. Williams, 1913; 14. County teacher training schools for Negroes, 1913; 15. Duplication of schools for Negro youth, by W. T. B. Williams, 1914; 16. Sketch of Bishop Atticus G. Haywood, by Rev. G. B. Winton, D.D., 1915; 17. Memorial addresses in honor of Dr. Booker T. Washington, 1916; 18. Suggested course for county training schools, 1917; 19. Southern women and racial adjustment, by L. H. Hammond, 1917; 2nd ed., 1920; 20. Reference list of Southern colored schools, 1918; 2nd ed. 1920; 21. Report on Negro universities and colleges, by W. T. B. Williams, 1922; 22. Early effort for industrial education, by Benjamin Brawley, 1923; 23. A Study of county training schools for Negroes in the South, by L. M. Favrot, 1923.

—Proceedings and reports. 1—date, 1882—date.

The first pamphlet report of the Fund includes the letter of the founder and the charter granted by New York State in 1882.

United States. Bureau of education. The Slater Fund and the education of the Negro. (in Report of the Commissioner of education. 1894/95, p. 1367–1424)

Compiled from Occasional papers published by the trustees of the John F. Slater Fund, nos. 1–8.

MARGARET AND SARAH SWITZER FOUNDATION FOR GIRLS

Established and endowed by Miss Sarah Switzer and incorporated under

the laws of the State of New York in 1909.

Purpose—the uplifting and advancement of girls and young women, to house and protect those coming to New York seeking work; also to board and lodge girls earning a small wage. Maintains Sunnyside Farm, a rest cure for convalescent girls and young women, non-sectarian, at Manasquan, N. J.

331 West 18th St., New York, N. Y.

THE SYMES FOUNDATION

The Symes Foundation was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York in 1917. The purposes of incorporation are set forth in its articles as follows:

“(1) to take title to and ownership of certain lands, premises, rights and privileges represented by and existent under the ‘Lancaster Symes Grant,’ which rights and interests are now vested in and exercised by the American Title and Trust Company, a Delaware Corporation with its principal office in the Dupont Building, Wilmington, Delaware; (2) to hold the same in fee, to sell and convey any part or parts, to devote to public use any part or parts; (3) to use such proceeds as may be available from said sale or otherwise together with any portion of said properties reserved and held to promote and develop the physical, mental, moral and spiritual welfare of the people of Staten Island and elsewhere, (a) by furnishing to the people of Staten Island certain bathing beaches, (b) by erecting thereon, equipping and sustaining fresh air camps and lodges, hospitals, rest cures and hotels for the benefit and recuperation of those needing such, (c) by conducting what is commonly known as Chautauqua courses; by operating moving pictures and other proper and lawful pleasure-giving and instructive amusements; by conducting and maintaining musical, literary, gospel, and evangelistic services, which shall in every case be without admis-

sion fee and free to the people, (d) providing free pavilions and making all such other improvements as may be deemed necessary, desirable or convenient for carrying out the purposes and objects of this corporation, (e) to pay out, beautify and improve parks, drives, roadways, board-walks on the seashores and to do each and everything proper both expressed and implied in the foregoing which may be deemed desirable to aid this corporation in promoting and developing the benevolent work for which it is organized.”

The document states that the “county within which its operations are to be conducted is Richmond County, New York State,” and that the “principal office is to be located in the Borough of Manhattan, in the County of New York and State of New York.”

The Symes Foundation has become especially interested in the problem of higher education. It has been making a careful study of the educational situation in the Metropolitan area and has undertaken the organization of Trinity University as an aid in meeting the educational crisis. Its plan is to establish, or federate together, unit colleges in the important centers of population in this district under a University Charter with central administrative and educational headquarters in a Post Graduate College, the proper location for which is now a matter of consideration.

The Symes Foundation has associated with it in this enterprise eminent educators and other representative citizens of large resources who, together with the Foundation, are profoundly interested in the establishment here of a great University which shall be founded upon the principles of our Christian civilization.

President, S. L. Mershon; Secretary, E. C. Shaver, 541 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.

Mershon, S. L. English crown grants. N. Y. Law and history club, c1918.

—— The Symes Foundation, a corporation of Christian stewardship originating with the Major Lancaster Symes landed estate on Staten Island, N. Y.

—— Trinity university and the Symes Foundation. 21p. 1926.

CHARLES FREMONT TAYLOR TRUST FUND

The Charles Fremont Taylor Trust was founded May 19, 1914, by Charles Fremont Taylor, M.D., of Philadelphia.

The funds of the Trust are to be devoted, according to Dr. Taylor's deed of trust, to "Promote improvements in the structure and the methods of government, with especial reference to the initiative, referendum and recall; proportional representation; preferential voting; ballot reform; the simplification of municipal, state, and national government, and the revision or remaking of city charters, state constitutions and our national constitution, with a view to promote efficiency and popular control of government."

Secretary-Treasurer, C. G. Hoag, 1417 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pa.

TEACHERS INSURANCE AND ANNUITY ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

See CARNEGIE BENEFACTIONS

THOMAS THOMPSON TRUST

This Trust, which became effective in 1901, was created under the will of Thomas Thompson, who left over \$1,000,000, the income to be put to benevolent uses in the towns of Brattleboro, Vermont, and Rhinebeck, New York. The desire of the founder was that this Fund should go "for or towards the relief and support of poor seamstresses, needle women and shop girls, who may be in temporary need from want of employment, sickness or misfortune." If the whole income were not needed for this form of relief, the Trustees were to apply the surplus to kindred charitable purposes.

About one-fourth of the income has been spent in direct relief, but the Trustees have devoted their main activities to the prevention rather than palliation of the kind of distress that the testator had found to exist. They have worked out a comprehensive system for the care of the sick in Brattleboro and have assisted the New York State Charities Aid Association in a study of sickness in Dutchess county, New York, in which county Rhinebeck is located, with a view to working out the best system of care to be adopted in that county.

Directing Trustee, Richards M. Bradley, 60 State St., Boston, Mass.

Bradley, R. M. Attendant nurse solves puzzle of bedside-household care. (in Nation's health. v. 7. p. 734-35, November 1925).

—— A Financial basis for extending the work of the graduate nurse to the whole people. 6p. Boston, The Author, 1922.

—— Health insurance and the medical profession—from the financial and administrative point of view. 8p. Boston, The Author, 1917.

—— Household nursing in relation to other similar work. 5p. Boston, The Author, 1915.

—— Interdependence between hospital and outside work. 5p. Boston, The Author, 1915.

—— Organized home care for the sick, adapted to the needs of independent people of moderate means. 19p. Boston, The Author, 1914.

A description of the way this problem has been met in Brattleboro, through the agency of the Thompson Trust.

—— Relation of hospital efficiency to the efficient organization of home nursing. 8p. Boston, The Author, 1913.

Based on the work in Brattleboro.

—— Where to go for money in organized work for the sick. 8p. Boston, The Author, 1921.

Brattleboro. Mutual aid association. Annual report. 1—date, 1907/08—date.

Legacy to wage-earning women; a survey of gainfully employed women of Brattleboro, Vermont, and of relief which they have received from the Thomas Thompson Trust, by Lucile Eaves and associates. 135p. Bost. Women's educational and industrial union, 1925.

New York (State) State charities aid association. Sickness in Dutchess county,

New York, its extent, care and prevention. 102p. N. Y. The Assn. 1915. (Publication no. 136)

Thomas Thompson Trust. Expenditures by the trustees under the will of Thomas Thompson in Brattleboro, Vermont, from January 1, 1901, to August 1, 1903. 40p. Boston, The Trust, 1904.

——— The health of Highland Park (Michigan). A study made in 1917 by the Thomas Thompson Foundation, Boston, concerning health conditions. 31p. Boston, The Trust.

——— How two thousand Detroit mothers were cared for in childbirth. A survey prompted by the Thomas Thompson Foundation. 22p. Boston, The Trust, 1917.

TIFFANY FOUNDATION

The Louis Comfort Tiffany Foundation is a gift to the furtherance of art made by Louis C. Tiffany, who has given his estate, Laurelton Hall, at Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., with its furnishings, art treasures, and about 80 acres of land. He has also given about \$1,000,000 to complete the Foundation, which is designed for the benefit of worthy young American artists and through them to become a benefaction to Art.

Director, Stanley Lothrop, Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y.

HELEN S. TROUNSTINE FOUNDATION

The Helen S. Trounstine Foundation, a monument to the memory of Helen S. Trounstine, was incorporated in the State of Ohio, February 9, 1917. The Foundation is supported by endowment and Community Chest funds and is administered by a self-perpetuating Board of Trustees. It is devoted to social research relating particularly to those problems presented within the city of Cincinnati.

The Foundation issues publications at various times setting forth the results of its investigations.

Executive Director, Ellery F. Reed, Ph.D., 312 W. 9th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Publications. *Studies.* v. 1, no. 1, Retardation in Cincinnati public elementary schools, by H. S. Trounstine, edited by

Hornell Hart. 1918; no. 2, Fluctuations in unemployment in cities of the United States, 1902 to 1917, by Hornell Hart. 1918; no. 3, Blindness in Hamilton County, by Louis Stricker. 1918; no. 4, The Newsboys of Cincinnati, by M. B. Hexter. 1919; no. 5, The Social unit organization of Cincinnati, by W. J. Norton. 1919; no. 6, Illegitimacy in Cincinnati, by H. S. Trounstine. 1919; no. 7, Feeble-minded ex-school children, by H. T. Woolley and Hornell Hart. 1921; no. 8, Diagnosis and treatment of young school failures, by H. T. Woolley and Elizabeth Ferris. 1923; Handbook of social service resources of Cincinnati and Hamilton County, 1922; Hospitals of Cincinnati, a survey, by Mary L. Hicks. 1925; Social service directory of Cincinnati and Hamilton County. 1926.

EDWARD L. TRUDEAU FOUNDATION FOR RESEARCH AND TEACHING IN TUBERCULOSIS

This is an endowment created as a memorial to the late Dr. Edward L. Trudeau, to perpetuate his name and to continue the scientific investigations that were a life-long interest to the American pioneer in tuberculosis research. The income is devoted to the following purposes:

1. To maintain laboratories and carry on research into the nature, causes and treatment of tuberculosis.
2. To maintain regular courses of instruction for physicians and others in the most advanced knowledge of the above subject, under the name of The Trudeau School of Tuberculosis.
3. To offer young physicians and others the opportunities for research work, while undergoing treatment for the disease, through the establishment of Fellowships.

The Studies of the Trudeau Foundation are published annually since the year 1917, together with the Annual medical reports of the Trudeau Sanatorium. They constitute reprints of contributions to the American review of tuberculosis and other periodicals. The total endowment Nov. 1, 1926, was \$440,000.

Director, Edward R. Baldwin, Saranac Lake, N. Y.

TWENTIETH CENTURY FUND, INC.

The Twentieth Century Fund, Inc., is a Massachusetts corporation, founded by Edward A. Filene, President of William Filene's Sons Company, Boston, and is constituted for the following purposes:

"The improvement of economic, industrial, civic and educational conditions. It shall be within the purposes of such corporation to use any means to such ends as may from time to time seem expedient to its members or trustees, including study, investigation, research, publication, publicity, instruction, the organization of charitable or educational activities, agencies, and institutions and the aid of any such activities, agencies and institutions already established."

It is governed by a Board of nine Trustees.

President, Edward A. Filene, 5 Park Square, Boston, Mass.

UNION MEMORIAL FOUNDATION

The Union Memorial Foundation is a philanthropic non-profit sharing organization incorporated under the Michigan state law and has been in existence about two years. It owns a building adjacent to Blodgett Memorial Hospital in East Grand Rapids valued at approximately \$250,000. The building is mortgaged for \$75,000. The subscribers to the fund necessary to the erection of the building own non-profit sharing stock in the Foundation. They elect a Board of Trustees who control the affairs of the Foundation. The Foundation leases the building to a group of physicians without rent, but who agree over a period of years to meet all expenses connected with the maintenance of the building and grounds and within a period of thirteen and one-half years to pay the maturing bonds and interest.

The purpose of the Foundation is to establish a diagnostic clinic (called the Grand Rapids Clinic) and to give such service to patients who come to the Clinic at a maximum fee of \$25 includ-

ing the cost of X-ray and laboratory work. Arrangements are made with the adjacent hospital (Blodgett Memorial) whereby such laboratory and X-ray service is furnished the Clinic at cost. It is hoped that by definitely grouping together a number of physicians representing the various specialists of the profession to give this community an exceptionally good service at a moderate cost.

Grand Rapids Clinic, Wealthy St., at Plymouth Road, Grand Rapids, Mich.

GEORGE ROBERT WHITE FUND

The George Robert White Fund is a permanent charitable trust fund, willed to the City of Boston, the net income only to be used for "creating works of public utility and beauty, for the use and enjoyment of the inhabitants of the City of Boston." No part of the income, however, is to be used for a religious, political, educational or any purpose which it shall be the duty of the city in the ordinary course of events to provide.

Control and management of the Fund is in the hands of a board of five trustees—to consist of the Mayor, President of the City Council, the City Auditor, President of the Chamber of Commerce, and the President of the Bar Association of the City of Boston.

From will of George Robert White, Article fourteenth.

THE WHITE MEMORIAL FOUNDATION

The White Memorial Foundation is a Connecticut corporation, incorporated in 1913 and located at Litchfield, Conn. It was founded by Alain C. White and his sister, Miss May W. White, as a memorial to their parents and to two brothers.

The Foundation now has an endowment of about \$500,000 and owns 3,000 acres of land on, and adjoining, Bantam Lake, in the towns of Litchfield and Morris, Conn. In addition it has donated to the State of Connecticut, for park and forestry purposes,

additional tracts aggregating 4,500 acres, including Kent Falls, Macedonia Brook, Mohawk Mountain, and one or two minor properties. The Foundation rents the hunting rights on 2,500 acres adjoining its tract in Litchfield and Morris, and this land is devoted to wild life sanctuary purposes.

Aside from the sanctuary, the Foundation uses its tract in Litchfield and Morris for various semi-public purposes. Here is a wild garden; a country club and golf links; a children's fresh air home, the summer branch of the Sheltering Arms of 504 West 129th St., New York City; a motor camping colony, with provisions for boating, swimming, etc.; and the like.

The sanctuary is administered in conjunction with the Connecticut State Board of Fisheries and Game, who have located the State Game Farm on the tract, formerly established at Madison, Conn.

The Foundation is administered by a board of seven trustees, who are self-perpetuating.

President, Hon. George M. Woodruff, Litchfield, Conn.; Secretary, Alain C. White, Hotel Gotham, 5th Ave. and 55th St., New York, N. Y.

WHITE-WILLIAMS FOUNDATION

The White-Williams Foundation was organized in 1800 as the Magdalen Society of Philadelphia and was incorporated in 1802. The Society maintained a home for "unhappy females who . . . are desirous of returning to a life of rectitude." In 1916 women were added to the Board, which up to that time had been composed entirely of men, and the organization made a survey to discover how to reach the causes of the delinquency which they are now trying to remove. In February, 1920, the name was changed to The White-Williams Foundation, as a memorial to its first president, Bishop William White, the first Protestant Episcopal Bishop

of Pennsylvania, and to George Williams, who, as chairman of the Board of Trustees in 1849, made a plea for the kind of work which the organization undertook in 1917. That same year the charter was amended and the constitution revised to permit the "progressive solution of . . . problems . . . which affect the immediate or ultimate interests of children and youth of school age."

At that time the Foundation had a small capital of \$71,615.72 and \$140,-079.95 from the sale of the Home to the Municipal Court. To inaugurate its new work and to introduce it into the public schools as soon as possible, it has regarded the latter amount as working capital and from time to time the Foundation has invested parts of it in its current activities. It carried on a campaign for funds until 1921, when it joined the Welfare Federation which was organized that year in Philadelphia.

Purpose: The work in which the Foundation is now engaged is the development of a technique for studying the social background and personal characteristics of the individual child in the schools, in order that he may be given guidance adapted to his needs.

Present Activities:

School counseling. The Foundation has placed counselors in a selected group of Philadelphia schools:

1. To prove the value of social work in the schools by intensive case work with individual children in schools of various types, and
2. To develop a technique for handling the social problems that present themselves in schools, in order that standards and machinery may be readily adapted to the uses of the public school system when this work is adopted by the Board of Public Education.

Scholarships: Grants scholarships to boys and girls over fourteen years of age who will profit by further education and who, without financial

assistance, would not be able to keep on in school.

Training for school counseling in co-operation with Pennsylvania school of social and health work, and Departments of Education of the University of Pennsylvania, and of Swarthmore College.

Development of Public Opinion: The Foundation endeavors to use the opportunities which come to it from time to time for disseminating information and developing public opinion, especially among educators and social workers, regarding the value of social work in the schools.

Director, Anna B. Pratt, 1421 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.

White-Williams Foundation. Annual report, no. 119—date, 1918—date.

WIEBOLDT FOUNDATION

The Wieboldt Foundation was established June 24, 1921, as the Chicago Charitable Corporation by Mr. and Mrs. William A. Wieboldt, through a gift of assets valued at approximately five million dollars. Its purpose is best expressed by a statement in the by-laws, which is as follows: "To benefit an indefinite number of persons, either by bringing their hearts under the influence of religion or education, or relieving their bodies from disease, suffering, or restraint, or maintaining public buildings or works, or otherwise lessening the burdens of government."

The organization is controlled by a board of directors, elected annually by the members.

The policy of the directors has been, in the past, to give financial assistance to philanthropic organizations, basing the amount of their donation upon first, the need of the community for the service rendered, and second, upon the effectiveness with which the organization meets this need. The apportionment has been determined on a percentage basis, the larger part of the funds being allotted to constructive, rather than to relief work.

Secretary of Philanthropic Depart-

ment, Ferris F. Laune, 3166 Lincoln Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Wieboldt Foundation. Report and list of donations for 1923. 1924. 1925.

——— Statement of organization and list of donations for 1922. 1923.

——— Statistics of summer camps conducted by Chicago organizations in 1922, compiled by F. F. Laune. 1923.

——— Uniform reports and classification of accounts for social agencies, by F. F. Laune. 1924.

AMHERST H. WILDER CHARITY

The three wills of Amherst H. Wilder, his wife and his daughter, authorized the organization of a corporation to administer the family estate in such a way as should "best operate in a permanent manner to relieve, aid and assist the poor, sick, and needy people of the city of Saint Paul." The consolidated corporation was organized on December 1, 1910.

Secretary, Charles L. Spencer, Fifth and Washington Sts., St. Paul, Minn.

Amherst H. Wilder Charity. (in Directory of charitable and benevolent organizations, St. Paul, Minnesota. 1913. p. 19-25) 615p. St. Paul, Amherst H. Wilder charity, 1913.

St. Paul, Minnesota. Amherst H. Wilder Charity. Annual report. 1—date, 1911/12—date.

——— Health conditions and health service in Saint Paul, by E. M. Flint with the co-operation of Carol Aronovici. 103p. 1919.

——— Housing conditions in the city of Saint Paul; report presented to the Housing commission of the St. Paul association, by Carol Aronovici. 120p. 1917.

ALFRED L. WILLSON CHARITABLE FOUNDATION

The Alfred L. Willson Charitable Foundation was incorporated in 1919 and has so far had for its general purpose the distribution of income for ordinary charitable activities. Later its aim and purpose will be changed to that of "Prevention"—so as to try to avoid the many calls now necessary for charitable aid, which might have been obviated. Some millions will finally be available for this purpose.

President, Alfred L. Willson, 16 East Broad St., Columbus, Ohio.

WILLIAM HOLLAND WILMER FOUNDATION

The William Holland Wilmer Foundation was incorporated under the code of laws of the District of Columbia as a perpetual corporation for charitable purposes, December 18, 1922.

The purpose of the Foundation is "to establish and endow, and if desirable, maintain and conduct an institute for the care, treatment and surgery of the human eye, as well as research in the field of medical science as it relates to the eye."

"The William Holland Wilmer Foundation is created as a tribute to the character, professional attainment and service to humanity of Dr. William Holland Wilmer."

In co-operation with the Johns Hopkins University, the Wilmer Foundation raised a fund of \$3,000,000 for the establishment of the Wilmer Institute in Baltimore at the Johns Hopkins Medical School and Hospital. This Institute commenced operations October, 1925, under the direction of Dr. Wilmer and a staff of specialists.

President, Robert W. Kelley, 16 E. 43rd St., New York, N. Y.; Secretary-Treasurer, Henry Breckinridge, 25 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

WOODROW WILSON FOUNDATION

The awarding of the Nobel peace prize in 1920 to Woodrow Wilson gave Mrs. Charles E. Simonson and Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, both of New York, the idea that a similar foundation should be established in this country in recognition of the national and international services of Mr. Wilson, twice President of the United States, who "furthered the cause of human freedom and was instrumental in pointing out effective methods for the co-operation of the liberal forces of mankind throughout the world." The Foundation was actually established December 23, 1920, at Mrs. Tiffany's home in New York. At a meeting held March 15, 1921, at the Hotel Biltmore, the organization of the Foundation was completed. The first

appeal for funds was made January 16, 1922, and at a meeting held in New York City on December 27, 1922, when the permanent organization of the Foundation was accomplished, it was announced that the contributions to the proposed \$1,000,000 fund at that time amounted to over \$800,000. The fund was turned over on the date mentioned to the trustees of the Foundation and on the following December 28th the former President's 66th birthday, a committee was sent to Washington to notify Mr. Wilson of the actual creation of the Foundation in his honor.

An award from the income of the Foundation will be made from time to time by a nationally constituted committee to the living individual who has rendered, within a specified period, unselfish public service of enduring value.

President, Norman H. Davis; Secretary, Katherine C. Blackburn, 17 E. 42nd St., New York, N. Y.

SELMENE WINTER FOUNDATION

The Selmene Winter Foundation is a fund started by Mrs. Lillian Winter in memory of her daughter, Selmene, and the purpose of the Foundation is to provide means for research concerning children.

The Foundation has as its object the developmental study of children. The present problem is the one of determining the normal and abnormal development of the child-child as well as the earliest indications of diseases as evidenced therein.

The Foundation has the direct co-operation and use of the research departments and laboratories of the University of Colorado. It also has the co-operation of the following social service agencies: Visiting Nurses' Association of Denver, Colo.; The Central Jewish Aid Society; The Home Service Section of the Red Cross, Denver, Colo.; The Selmene Winter Foundation Motor Corps; A Board of Consulting Physicians; and the State Bureau of Child Welfare. The financial support has been carried

entirely by Mrs. Winter, but the membership is now open to friends and sympathizers.

Address, 258 Metropolitan Bldg., Denver, Colo.

WORLD PEACE FOUNDATION

The World Peace Foundation, formerly the International School of Peace, was established in 1910 by Edwin Ginn, with an endowment of \$1,000,000, the income to be used to educate the people "to a full knowledge of the waste and destructiveness of war, and by every practical means to promote international peace, justice and good will."

American agents for the publications of the League of Nations, the International Labor Office, and the Permanent Court of International Justice.

General Secretary, Edward Cummings, 40 Mt. Vernon St., Boston, Mass.

By-Laws and Standing Orders (Boston 1925)

Ginn, Edwin. Organizing the peace work. (in Lake Mohonk conference on international arbitration. Report. 1913, p. 22-29)

——— (The) World Peace Foundation. (in Independent. v. 70, p. 295-98, February 9, 1911)

This article gives Mr. Ginn's reasons for the gift and his belief as to the work to be done.

Mead, E. D. The International School of Peace. (in Lake Mohonk conference on international arbitration. Report. 1910, p. 188-92)

World Peace Foundation. Pamphlet series. v. 1-7, April 1911-April 1917.

——— League of Nations. v. 1-6, no. 2, October 1917-1923, continued by

World Peace Foundation Pamphlets. v. 6, no. 3-. 1923-date.

COMMUNITY TRUSTS

The Community Trust aims "to receive and to safeguard donations in trust under supervisions and regulations imposed by State legislation; to employ the principal, or income, or both, for educational and charitable purposes in a broader and more useful manner in future years than it is now possible to anticipate."

The funds of community trusts are usually held by trust companies which

are responsible for their investment and the collection of income. The disbursement of income is directed by a committee, a minority of whose members are appointed by the trust company. The rest of the members are selected by designated local public officials, such as mayors and judges, and by the chief officers of local educational institutions.

Akron Foundation.

L. S. Dudley, care of The First Trust and Savings Bank, Akron, Ohio.

Asheville Foundation.

W. B. Williamson, Secretary, 36 Patton Ave., Asheville, N. C.

Atlanta Foundation.

W. T. Perkerson, care of Fourth National Bank, Atlanta, Ga.

Attleboro Foundation.

V. B. Glencross, care of Attleboro Trust Company, Attleboro, Mass.

Baltimore Community Foundation.

Alfred R. Riggs, Secretary, 632 Equitable Building, Baltimore, Md.

Beaver County Foundation.

C. R. Havinghurst, care of Chamber of Commerce, Beaver Falls, Pa.

Boston Permanent Charity Fund.

Charles M. Rogerson, Secretary, 53 State St., Boston, Mass.

Buffalo Foundation.

Dr. Frances M. Hollingshead, Director, 1028 Marine Trust Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

Charlotte Foundation.

John Fox, care of American Trust Company, Charlotte, N. C.

Chicago Community Trust.

Frank D. Loomis, Secretary, Otis Building, Chicago, Ill.

Cincinnati Foundation.

Edgar Stark, care of Union Savings Bank and Trust Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Cleveland Foundation.

Carlton K. Matson, care of The Cleveland Trust Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

Dayton Foundation.

Oscar J. Bard, Director, 6 North Main St., Dayton, Ohio.

Delaware Foundation.

E. D. Prince, care of Equitable Trust Company, Wilmington, Del.

Detroit Community Trust.

Julius C. Peter, Secretary, care of Detroit Trust Company, Detroit, Mich.

Fort Wayne Foundation.

H. E. Bodine, care of Chamber of Commerce, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Grand Rapids Foundation.

Lee H. Bierce, Secretary, care of Chamber of Commerce, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Harrisburg Foundation.

Stanley G. Jean, Director, Care of Chamber of Commerce, Harrisburg, Pa.

Hartford Foundation for Public Giving.

Maynard T. Hazen, care of U. S. Security Trust Co., Hartford, Conn.

Hawaiian Foundation.

J. R. Galt, care of Hawaiian Trust Company, Honolulu, T. H.

High Point Foundation.

W. C. Idol, care of Wachovia Bank and Trust Co., High Point, N. C.

Houston Foundation.

Dr. J. W. Slaughter, Director of Public Welfare, Houston, Texas.

Indianapolis Foundation.

Eugene C. Foster, Director, Hume Mansur Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Lancaster Community Trust.

W. B. Morey, care of Chamber of Commerce, Lancaster, Pa.

Los Angeles Community Foundation.

L. H. Roseberry, care of Security Trust and Savings Bank, Los Angeles, Cal.

Louisville Foundation.

A. R. Furnish, care of Louisville Trust Company, Louisville, Ky.

Maine Charity Foundation.

Roland E. Clark, care of Fidelity Trust Company, Portland, Me.

Milwaukee Foundation.

Geo. R. Luhman, care of First Wisconsin Trust Company, Milwaukee, Wis.

Minneapolis Foundation.

H. V. Bruchholz, care of Minneapolis Trust Company, Minneapolis, Minn.

New Orleans Foundation.

Henry M. Young, Secretary, care of Interstate Trust and Banking Company, New Orleans, La.

New York Community Trust.

Ralph Hayes, Director, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

[Newark] Community Trust for Newark and Vicinity.

L. G. McDouall, care of Fidelity Union Trust Company, Newark, N. J.

Oklahoma City Community Trust.

H. M. Peck, care of First National Bank, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Oregon Civic Foundation.

Security Savings and Trust Co., Portland, Ore.

Peoria Community Trust.

C. W. Frazier, care of Dime Savings and Trust Company, Peoria, Ill.

Philadelphia Foundation.

Marshall S. Morgan, Secretary, 325 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Pittsburgh Community Foundation.

H. Ralph Sauers, care of Commonwealth Trust Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Plainfield Foundation.

Miss M. E. Schoeffel, care of The Plainfield Trust Company, Plainfield, N. J.

Portland Foundation.

A. L. Grutze, care of Title and Trust Company, Portland, Ore.

Princeton Community Trust.

David Flynn, care of First National Bank, Princeton, N. J.

Rhode Island Foundation.

E. A. Harris, care of Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co., Providence, R. I.

Richmond Foundation.

P. B. Watt, Secretary, care of Virginia Trust Company, Richmond, Va.

Rochester Foundation.

W. H. Stackel, care of Security Trust Company, Rochester, N. Y.

Saint Louis Community Trust.

Wallis G. Rowe, care of St. Louis Union Trust Company, St. Louis, Mo.

Salisbury Foundation.

J. L. Fisher, care of Wachovia Bank and Trust Company, Salisbury, N. C.

Scarsdale Foundation.

W. F. Salter, Secretary, care of Scarsdale National Bank, Scarsdale, N. Y.

Seattle Community Trust.

C. L. LeSourd, care of Dexter Horton Trust and Savings Bank, Seattle, Wash.

Seattle Foundation.

A. F. Bailey, care of Seattle Title Trust Company, Seattle, Wash.

Sioux City Common Fund.

R. H. Burton-Smith, care of Farmers Loan and Trust Company, Sioux City, Iowa.

Spokane Foundation.

George L. Kimmel, care of Union Trust Company, Spokane, Wash.

Toledo Community Foundation.

William M. Richards, Secretary, care of Commercial Savings Bank and Trust Co., Toledo, Ohio.

[Tulsa] Permanent Community Trust Fund.

H. L. Standeven, 14 East Third St., Tulsa, Okla.

Washington Foundation.

Andrew Parker, 900 F Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Williamsport Foundation.

Edward L. Taylor, care of Northern Central Trust Company, Williamsport, Pa.

Winston-Salem Foundation.

George S. Norfleet, Secretary, Winston-Salem, N. C.

Worcester County Charitable Foundation.

Charles A. Barton, care of Worcester Bank and Trust Company, Worcester, Mass.

Youngstown Foundation.

Wells L. Griswold, Secretary, care of Dollar Savings and Trust Company, Youngstown, Ohio.

Zanesville Foundation.

George Brown, care of First Trust and Savings Bank, Zanesville, Ohio.